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# THE GUARDIAN

London

Tuesday November 16 1971

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## Heath calls on Ulster to see reality'

By PETER HARVEY

Union between Northern Ireland and the Republic could be achieved in future if the majority in Northern Ireland wanted it, the Prime Minister said last night. "I do not believe any British Government would in the way," Mr Heath said, but added that unification was not the wish of the majority.

Heath, who was speaking at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall in London, stressed that for the present the Government was determined to stamp out terrorism in Northern Ireland.

That terrorism must be brought to an end. The snipers' shot, the bomb in the street, the use of children for cover, the intimidation and humiliation of

## Captured IRA talk on arms

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

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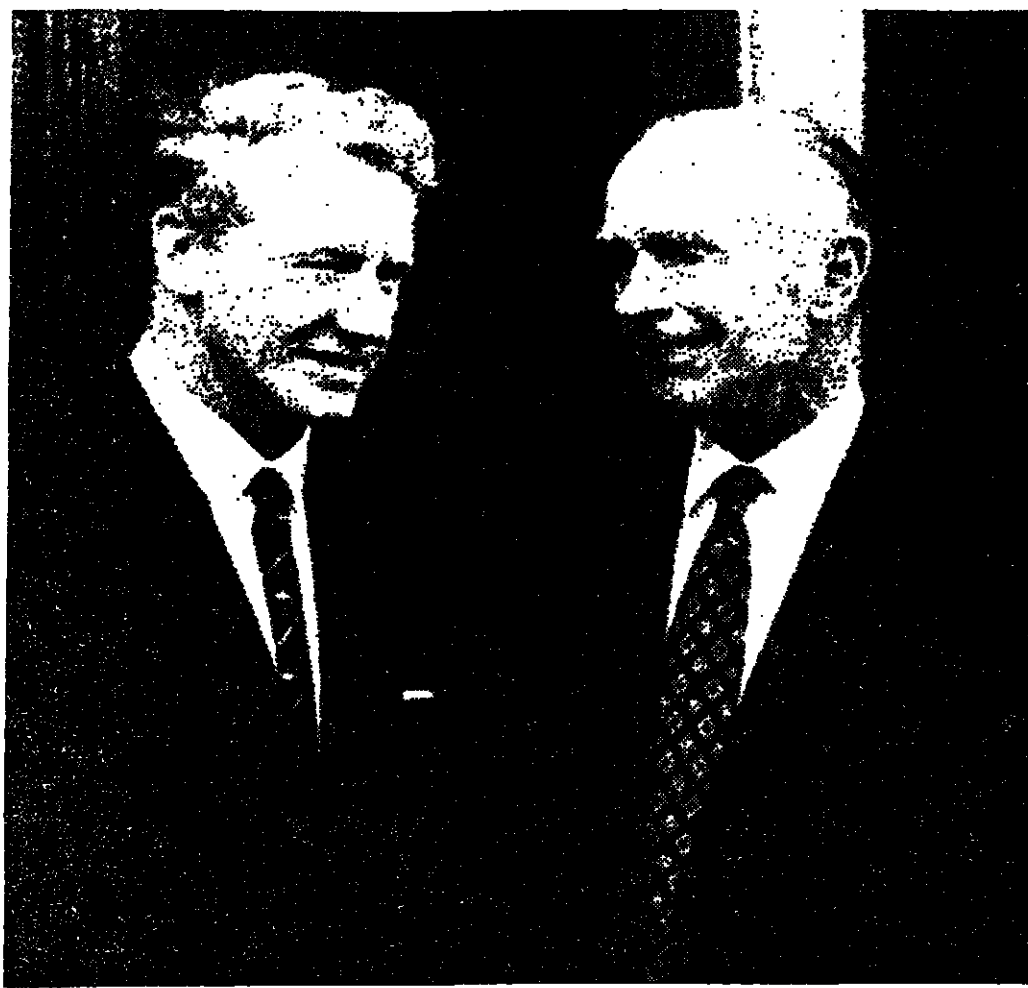
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Sir Alec Douglas-Home with Mr Ian Smith in Salisbury yesterday

## Gasmen seek 12 pc

BRITAIN'S 55,000 gas workers have put in a pay demand of just over 12 per cent. The claim is in line with demands from workers in local government, electricity supply, and hospital ancillary services, and indicates the public sector unions' determination to stand together in their pay claims to avoid being "picked off" by the Govern-

## Coming clean

POLLUTERS are to face higher fines. In a Commons written reply yesterday Mr Graham Page, Minister for Local Government and Development, said that legislation would be introduced to increase the powers of local authorities under the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act of 1937.

## Sea search

LIFEBOATS from Kirkwall and Stromness searched last night for two men whose lobster boat sank and liferaft capsized in Pentland Firth, in the Orkneys. A third man was saved after he had managed to refloat the liferaft and scramble aboard.

## Wife goes West

THE WIFE of a Polish diplomat has applied for political asylum in West Germany. The German Government refused to confirm reports that the diplomat, Janusz Biernicki, had been accused of spying and asked to leave Germany three weeks ago.

## Care in air

REGULATIONS to safeguard animals during air transport are being drafted by the Government, Mr Anthony Stodart, Parliamentary Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, announced in a Commons written reply yesterday.

## Unsinkable

THREE members of the shops stewards' coordinating committee at Upper Clyde Shipbuilders are going to East Germany this week to raise money to support the work-in by 600 redundant men.

## Cheers for Sir Alec as talks start

From PETER NIESEWAND : Salisbury November 15

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, held a preliminary 90-minute meeting with the Rhodesian leader, Mr Smith, this afternoon.

A crowd of about a thousand Rhodesians, black and white, gathered outside Milton Buildings, headquarters of the Smith Administration, to watch Sir Alec drive up to begin the crucial negotiations. A few minutes later, Mr Smith and Sir Alec emerged to shake hands for press photographers, and the crowd broke into cheers.

The RAF VC-10 carrying Sir Alec, Lady Douglas-Home, Sir Peter Rawlinson, QC, the Attorney-General, Lord Goodman — a key figure in previous negotiations — and other officials touched down shortly after 2 p.m. in drizzling rain.

About 250 Rhodesians, mostly white, had taken time off work to welcome the British party. As Sir Alec walked towards the waiting cars, the crowd cheered and clapped and a child waved a Union Jack.

Sir Alec told reporters gathered on the tarmac: "My purpose in coming here is to try and create the conditions in which Rhodesia will be accepted back into the international community. This is in the interests of all of us if they could be achieved."

"Secondly, I should like to see a settlement which would assist all Rhodesians of all races to take a full and constructive part in the future of this country which ought to have such great prospects ahead of it. Now I can't possibly say whether we shall succeed, but all I can say is I shall try on my part, very hard."

This morning, Mr Smith — hoarse with a bad cold — said that "one or two knotty problems" remained to be resolved, and that he did not want to build up anyone's hopes too much.

The Rhodesian negotiating team is expected to include Mr Desmond Lardner-Burke, the Minister of Justice, and Mr Jack Howman, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Both these men were in the official welcoming party at Salisbury airport, standing under red, blue, yellow and green striped umbrellas bearing the legends "Fly Air Rhodesia". Security was strict, with police cars on the tarmac, and plainclothes men mingling with the crowd on the airport balcony.

A British spokesman said tonight that Sir Alec would not meet Mr Smith tomorrow, instead he would be seeing businessmen and Opposition politicians. Lord Goodman and other officials would begin negotiations with the Rhodesians.

At Stevens's family home in Campana Road, Fulham, his brother said: "I saw him at Dartmoor two weeks ago and told him that Mum was very ill. He took it very badly. The first we knew that Jim had gone over the wall was when the police raided our home at 4.30 a.m. today."

Stevens (28), serving six years for shopbreaking and larceny; Stanley Thompson (26), serving

10 years for assault and robbery (and also 18 months for his part in the Parkhurst riot), and Walter McKenzie (29), serving nine years for wounding with intent, sawed through the bars of a ground-floor cell and used bread dough to hide the marks until their escape.

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## China takes its seat — punctually

From MALCOLM DEAN : United Nations (NY), November 15

Peking's first official day at the United Nations today took on some of the character of a late-entrant's first day at school. Like new boys the delegation arrived promptly in the cavernous General Assembly hall for their first plenary session, only to find that most of the old boys always arrive late.

As they took their six seats, sandwiched alphabetically between the Chile and Colombia delegations, almost all the other 786 seats — six for each of the 131 delegations — were empty. But it had nothing to do with a diplomatic boycott: it was entirely attributable to the notorious tardiness of UN delegates.

The entire 14-man Chinese delegation turned up for their welcome, the rest of the delegation being seated at the rear of the assembly hall. The press and public galleries were packed to observe the United Nations expand its representation to 95 per cent of the world's population.

The number of delegations wishing to welcome the Chinese delegation with a speech from the podium grew as the day developed, which was probably as pleasant a way as any for the Chinese to be introduced to the cumbersome and loquacious habits of the Assembly. At the start there were only 12 delegations listed, but by lunchtime it had grown to 40.

The second lesson in UN diplomacy was provided by the United States, whose Ambassador, George Bush, demonstrated there was no correlation between power and length of time at the podium, by delivering the shortest speech of the morning.

Mr Bush welcomed the Chinese and noted: "The issues of principle that dividend the General Assembly in recent weeks were deeply felt and hard fought. Those differences should not obscure the proposition on which nearly all of us, including the United States, agreed: that the moment in history has arrived for the People's Republic of China to be in the United Nations."

"Their presence here makes the United Nations more reflective of the world as it now exists and we hope that it will contribute to the organisation's potential for harmonising the actions of nations."

"The United States, whose people are linked by long ties of friendship with the great Chinese people, is confident that with renewed dedication to the principles of the charter we can move towards peace and justice in the world."

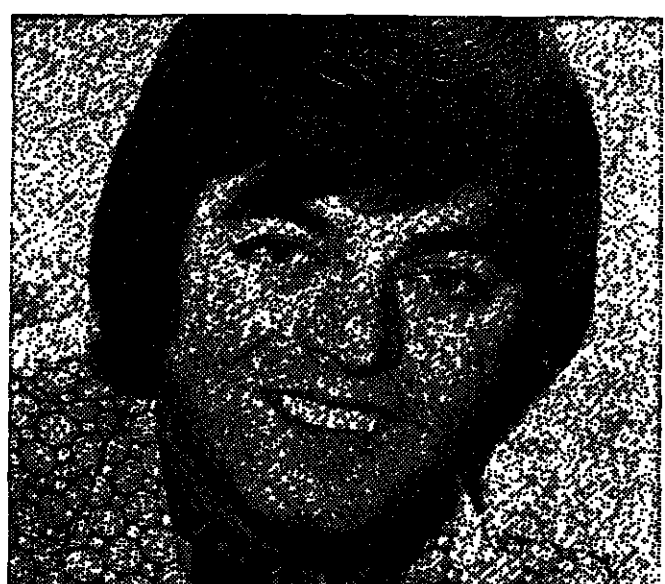
The island's Attorney-General, Mr Peter Crill, told the Bailiff of the Island, Sir Robert le Mesurier, that Miss Dray was on holiday from Dagenham, Essex, when she met the defendant in a public-house. They were later seen walking along the seaford together.

After they had been kissing, Welch suggested that they make love but the girl refused and resisted, added Mr Crill. She was then punched heavily in the face and cracked her head against the sea wall. Welch then strangled her, dragged her to the beach and buried her.

When the Bailiff sentenced Welch — imposing the only penalty available under the island's law — he told him: "Your future is now in the hands of the Queen."

Jersey and Northern Ireland are the only two parts of Britain which have maintained the death penalty. In Jersey it applies to all murders: in Ulster it is confined to the murder of policemen and seditious conspiracy.

The last man to be hanged in Jersey was executed on October 9, 1959, and it was the first execution the island had had for 52 years.



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## A tired wrangle over rents

By Norman Shrapnel

"The most important reform in housing to take place this century" is also, it so happens, muddled, authoritarian, repressive, and about as socially desirable as a load of old bottles.

No inconsistency there, to even the most casual student of Parliament. The bit in quotes was what Mr Peter Walker said yesterday about the Housing Finance Bill, which was before the Commons for its second reading, and the rest was the view of his Shadow, Mr Anthony Crosland.

Both had much more to say than that, and at least managed to provide useful material for the shorter speech campaign now understandably developing among disgruntled backbenchers. Little of it was new. In fact, anybody intruding on this spirited duel may well have

had the eerie feeling that precious parliamentary time had slipped a gear and we had been here before.

We had, in almost as many words, the two leading Maces in this housing "Machbeth" had already rehearsed their fight to the death during the debate on the Queen's Speech. This time, in a manner of speaking, it was for real. And, if Mr Crosland was not displaying the tyrant's head on the end of a pole here and now, he promised to do something like that when Labour returns to power.

Then, he promised his cheering followers they will repeal the fair rents proposals which cause Mr Walker such pride and cause Mr Crosland such horror. They will certainly have to do something. One of Mr Walker's

repeated taunts, echoed banteringly by the men behind him, was that Labour had constantly called for reforms but had made no actual proposals.

So now Mr Walker was doing it for them and producing, as he audaciously put it, "one of the most remarkable pieces of practical socialism for a long time." No family in future would have cause to dread the rentman's visit. Naturally, this serene picture of the way the rent rebate scheme is likely to work was not exactly how Mr Crosland saw the future.

Already, he guessed, Mr Julian Amery, Minister for Housing and Construction, is drilling his commissars.

The Government are off-loading their national responsibility for the relief of poverty," Mr Crosland accused. It was

really a Chancellor's measure, but without essential figures so that all we could see was the general direction. We knew that the Opposition thought of that. "Quite scandalous," Mr Crosland said, in case there was a shadow of remaining doubt.

All closing speeches from now on look like being noisy affairs, and Mr Amery's was no exception last night. However, this Minister has lungs as powerful as any on the Government bench, and he introduced a novel note into the routine by shouting down the Opposition instead of being shouted down in the orthodox way. Though heavily jeered, he insisted on having the last word, and on having it heard.

"We intend to achieve social justice," Mr Amery roared. The Government won this division by 292 to 265.

Parliament, page 13

## radio—2

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19 Women 21

sified: 19

Mrs Patricia Wolfson, whose dispute with an American millionaire over the return of property worth £250,000 was settled out of court 10 days ago, selling jewellery at a Christmas fair in aid of the Red Cross in London yesterday.







# Indians claim 35 dead in border clash

New Delhi, November 15

An Indian Government spokesman reported today 35 Pakistanis had been killed on Friday when an force of 3,000 Pakistani troops attacked Indian ons in the Shikapur area, about 75 miles north of ita.

The announcement came shortly after the Defence er, Mr Jagjivan Ram, spoken of the "very situation on the at the start of a party debate.

Government spokesman conference that the in forces had intruded to homies internat before Indian troops reinforce the para-border security force them back into Paki- Indian soldiers were and a large quantity of li arms had been cap-

Gandhi, in a report to ent on her three-week Western capitals, said as a growing sense of about the need to solve Pakistan problem and e hoped international would deter President Khan from attacking

pe it is not too late for unel to prevail, for one go on ignoring hard he said. "The just and to aspirations of the of Bangla Desh, indeed Pakistan also, cannot ed and trampled upon."

in, whose statement in ver House was delayed ois demonstration by Communist members, Pakistan of preparing strikes at airfields. Almost the literary strength of Paki- been deployed along tiers since the middle

RD NORTON-TAYLOR analyses problems of a neutral country hanging Europe

## reat debate in Sweden

is entering an un- le period. Her neutral likely to prove less and ul, while the narrow eement which the EEC because Sweden could t full membership is prove increasingly e.

overnment is in danger between two stools, not getting much sym- m those closer to the Europe. Stockholm ritain to criticise the ssals for a trade pact four applicants for the Six for consulta- orrow. "They cannot ing so," one Swedish said although some of his Government are eal.

asked for a Customs ith an enlarged he is being offered a agreement for indus- icts, with the major of the paper sector, e Six have asked enmark, and Norway t barriers.

en in Britain, as confines herself to s tomorrow, her tive will be among lent men" (from the e Four) who will be the Brussels confer- as the Swedish trade ntinue in coming

edes got a little of back last week when ed the Commission Signor Malfatti, to the Barber of Swedish at the end icial visit to Stock-

professes disappoint- Swedish Government relieved that the Six ended with a rather ade offering. The links with the EEC, the opposition from want to preserve neutral status at all

members of the overnment, including Minister, Mr Palme, oreign Minister, Mr toy with the idea of l membership with a clause. "This is to be supported by nd Germany but posed by the Nether- Belgium.

e wanted to make his the foreign stage. attempt to cultivate a ocrat axis with Herr West Germany and of Austria. But in Government sought possible cooperation enlarged Market — il membership.

it, the EEC has not e a major issue in political life. True a demonstration in against the pro- de agreement on

The "anti-EEC inspired chiefly by s and students, with f the Vietnam Soli it. But one marcher wish small com- e also against the Markets' "capitalist s uneasiness, that

Sweden will be left in the cold. It is strengthened by a slow- down in economic activity, lead- ing to rising unemployment. Conservative and Liberal opposition parties paint a gloomy picture of the invest- ment outlook with Swedish industry building plants in Denmark.

Sweden has enjoyed the rôle of big brother of the Nordic Union, and, indeed, one of the richest countries in the world. "It will be difficult," said Mr Gunnar Helen, leader of the Liberal Party, "for Sweden to accept a beggar's situation."

There are few illusions about Danish and Norwegian priori- ties if they join the EEC. "Den- mark and Norway will not be our Trojan horse," Mr Wick- man predicted.

It is conceded that when Mr Norgaard, the Danish Foreign Minister, told the Six last week about a solution allowing Nordic cooperation to continue and develop, he did so primarily for domestic reasons. He was rapped on the knuckles by the Six, who reminded him that the Treaty of Rome, and decisions taken within the Com- munity, must have priority over everything.

It is unlikely that Sweden will shed crocodile tears if Norway does not join the EEC — an issue on which few in Stockholm would care to bet. But whether the Government will go out of its way to block the entry of Norway and Denmark is another matter.

The Norwegian Government has said it will not go to Parli- ment recommending entry with- out a declaration that Sweden is satisfied with her own trade arrangements with the enlarged Community.

But the odds are against such a situation. The Swedish Government is fairly confident that by the summer it will have a reasonable agreement with, perhaps, duty-free tariff quotas for paper exports to Denmark, Norway, and Britain, instead of the re-erection of barriers within EFTA.

The Swedish Government, therefore, will have to take more account of the economic policies and trends of the Com- munity once it is enlarged. But it will also have to preserve the Swedish neutral status for the next five years or so.

The Government, applying a little wishful thinking, hopes the development of a common foreign policy in EEC will allow Europe some kind of credible independent position on the world stage. But the crucial area is defence, and talk of a common defence policy frightens of the Swedish Government more than any- thing. The logical extension of the argument means that full Common Market membership for Sweden is out of the question until NATO is dissolved.

With détente in Central Europe, and the enlargement of the largest trading block in the world, Swedes are uncertain about their rôle in a changing international scene. But public opinion is unperturbed, and is likely to remain so unless the opposition can effectively argue that solutions for Swedish econ- omic troubles can be found in closer ties with the EEC.

THE smooth façade which Mr Gierok's new techno- cratic leadership has man- aged to restore to Poland after the upheavals of last winter is showing a few wrinkles. This time the trouble is not coming from workers marching in the street of striking within the factories. The tension is in- side the party.

With the party congress less than a month away the signs are that Mr Gierok is having speed up the replacement of potential opponents faster than he earlier thought necessary. Last week the hard-line editor of the journal, Pers- pektwy, Mr Dobrosław Kobieliski, was replaced. Two weeks before that three ministers were dismissed, among them Mr Stanisław Walczak, the minister of justice and also a conserva- tive.

Party congresses in Eastern Europe are always events of potential crisis. As they are the supreme body which elects the central committee and the politburo for four years, the selection and mar- shalling of delegates in advance is a key issue. When Mr Gierok took over from Mr Gomulka last December in the wake of the Baltic riots, it was always likely that he would want to hold his first congress earlier than the date of Autumn 1972 so as to bring in more of his sup- porters. The decision to have it this December looked logical.

But as the time draws near and many of the other changes which Mr Gierok had promised by now have been delayed and delayed, the early Con- gress takes on a more urgent appearance. The Five Year plan for 1971-75 has been con- tinually revised but still not

JONATHAN STEELE reports on a Polish shake up

## Quiet party purge behind the facade

yet published. (By publishing the 1971 projections at the end of the year, at least they should get their targets right, as Warsaw's wages are putting it). The high-level party and Government commission which was meant to propose longer economic and social changes has not yet reported.

Increasingly it looks as though the Congress has pri- marily political motives to remove potential opponents. The resistance which is still too stubborn for Mr Gierok's liking appears to come from the middle ranks of the party, people whose positions are threatened by the arrival of better trained, and less com- promised managers to run local industry and restore the links between local party organisations and the workers. Some of them have defenders in high places.

At the time of Mr Gomulka's overthrow, Mr Gierok relied partially on the support of the former Minister of the Interior, General Mieczysław Moczar. But by the early sum- mer General Moczar had been quietly eased out of his post as secretary of the central committee. The Congress looked likely to relieve him of his seat in the Politburo,

though not yet perhaps on the central committee. But some doubts now remain.

Over the summer Mr Gierok has managed to replace al- most all the provincial (or voivodship) party secretaries, and probably up to 40 per cent of the district and local secretaries. Roughly half the party's 2,300,000 members have been interviewed in what the leadership strenu- ously denies is a purge, but prefers to call a campaign to discourage passive members. Between 3 and 5 per cent of the party's members have re- signed or been expelled.

Such a widespread move- ment is bound to upset middle-rank bureaucrats who had grown accustomed to peaceful sinecures and con- siderable power in their own areas. Mr Jan Szydlak a Poli- turo member and close sup- porter of Mr Gierok, has warned them not to hope the changes will blow over. "Let no-one expect that if he waits long enough in sloth and inertia in some distant future the stream of party and social life may return to its old bed."

In outthinking these people Mr Gierok has two weapons on his side. One, the most

Mr Gierok



important, is the objective situation in the country. Last winter's riots revealed a degree of alienation and dis- satisfaction among ordinary working people which no party official can deny. If officials say "Well this means we should all share the blame," Mr Gierok can answer that in Katowice, his part of the country, there were no riots and that over the years in the mining and industrial communities he has provided conspicuous welfare benefits. Better municipal housing, more holiday homes, and never day nurseries than probably any other part of the country.

His other successful move has been to go out among workers at informal meetings around the country, plunging into crowds, pumping elbows, and talking to people in a way which no other contemporary East European leader is doing.

Originally a move of des- peration back in January, when he first decided to meet the shipyard strikers of Szczecin as the only way to avert another outburst of anger in the streets, Mr Gierok has now made the tactic the hallmark of his new

style. It is now being extended to television, which has opened an "It's your line" programme, (called more soberly "Citizen's Forum") where viewers put questions to politburo mem- bers.

This very different approach from traditional party methods can be dou- bled. Some headline conser- vatives see it as a dangerous concession to the masses, and grumble that Mr Gierok may be going too far. This seems to be the view at the top of the Warsaw City party, which is almost the only major organisation in the country where the leadership has not been changed since Gomulka fell.

Mr Gierok is taking no chances. Ever since he came to power he has ensured that his relationship with Moscow remains good. On foreign policy his line has been ultra- orthodox, and he has made some fierce attacks on the Chinese. The old danger for any Polish leader is to be thought by Moscow to be too much of a nationalist. Inevitably much of Mr Gierok's measures are designed to achieve a national reconciliation,

regardless of party member- ship.

He has had talks with the Church to find a new modus vivendi. He has started to rebuild the Royal Castle in Warsaw, a move that, as intended, has pleased many emigres. He has taken down the portraits of party leaders in official buildings and replaced them by the eagle, the national emblem.

As the summer went by, the signs were that some enemies were trying to project these moves in an unfavourable light in other parts of the Warsaw Pact, particularly to Moscow. It was significant then that in the guidelines for the party Congress (pub- lished in September) the leadership put its loyalty on the line.

"We will oppose any cen- trifugal tendencies within the socialist camp, which proceeding from the positions of Rightist of Leftist revisionism, turn against the socialist community under a common nationalist denomina- tor." In a speech a fortnight ago Mr Gierok felt the need to refer to the Soviet Union in more flattering terms than he has ever done before. The Soviet Union's achievements were "unprecedented in the whole history of mankind."

By building socialism the Soviet nations had "accom- plished an epoch - making feat." It was "the supreme task of our policy" to ensure co-operation with the Soviet Union. "Today, more than ever Poland's continued economic and social progress is linked with the develop- ment of the Soviet Union."

Tomorrow: The promised reforms

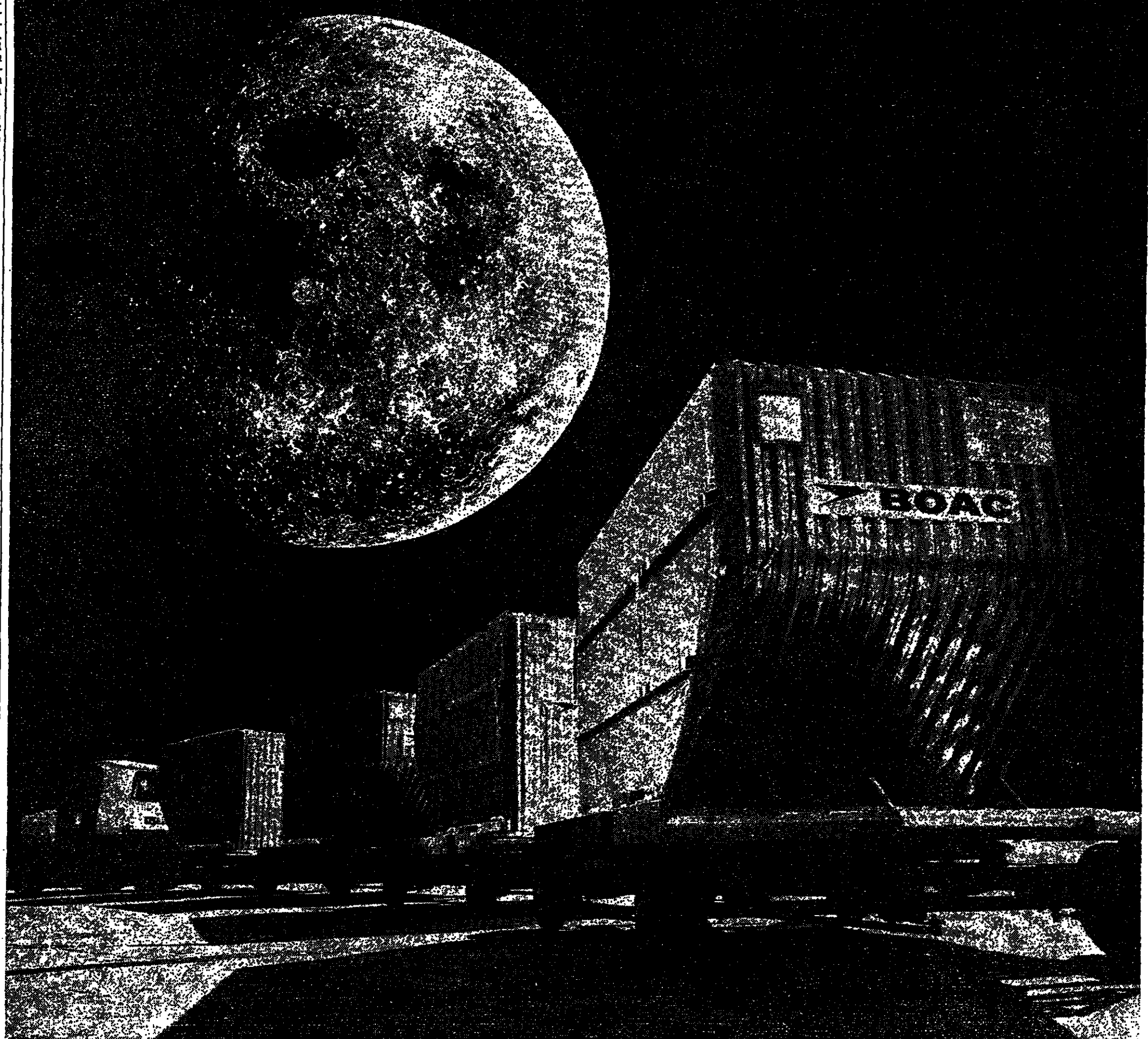
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## HOME NEWS

### Women to be C of E priests

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

The Anglican Church is to have two women to the priest. The decision, approved by the House of Bishops yesterday, will have repercussions right across the world-Anglican Communion.

Until now, Anglicans—one historical exception—have been held mostly to a masculine ministry. Two women are expected to be ordained by the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. R. H. B. Baker, kneeling alongside male ordinands, on November 28. They will continue to be in Hongkong.

Two women are Chinese-born Jane Hwang Hsien Yuen, a principal of Yauk Wing school, Hongkong, and Joyce Bennett, of London, who is with the Church Missionary Society, principal of St. Peter's, a secondary school in the diocese.

It was in Hongkong that the woman was ordained to the priesthood on January 24. The then bishop, Dr. R. H. B. Baker, finding himself with a shortage of priests, decided to elevate a deaconess, later surrendered to avoid any astute dispute.

Yesterday Bishop Baker addressed his speech to the synod of the Church Information Office in London. He said that the clergy had a club for men only and that something of its representative character.

Humanity was to be fully represented before God in the priesthood, it was logical that the ministry should be limited to people of one sex.

Archbishop of Canterbury Michael Ramsey, gave a speech to the announcement. He had advised that no should be made by any before all the Anglicans had expressed their views. The Church of England was asked to decide on the ordination of women by 1973.

Hongkong decision a grumbling and a period of discussions. The synod decided in favour of ordination, but has general agreement that the decision should be taken at the Anglican Communion at large.

Anglican Consultative Conference, which links the world's Anglicans, decided to advise the bishop to advise the church to ordain women by 1973.

Chief Superintendent W. H. Davies, head of Liverpool CID, said last night: "So far we have had 25 of these notes, but it seems likely that more will be coming in. The notes are being traced back to the banks over the next few days. Many of them seem to have been passed in multiple stores on Saturday morning. It does look as though the circulation has been widespread."

### wer road casualties

There's 28,500 road deaths 8 per cent down on last year, according to figures from the Department of the Environment. Although the number is down by 8 per cent to 610, casualties dropped by 80 to 7,400.

Deaths in the first three months of the year were at 255,000, about 300,000.

### ices' guide

Whitehead, the man 22 years edited the "Bible"—Stone's "Bible"—has died at 71. He was Exeter clerk to the archbishop.

## 'A milestone' as motor unions merge

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY

Britain's largest trade union, the Transport and General Workers', with 1,500,000 members, is to extend its strength and influence in the car industry as a result of the merger, announced yesterday, with the 83,000-strong National Union of Vehicle Builders.

The merger, which has been under discussion for more than a year, will give the TGWU about 200,000 members in car and associated industries. In most car firms, the enlarged union will have a much larger membership than the other main union, the Amalgamated Engineers.

The decision by the Manchester-based TGWU to merge with the transport workers follows a ballot of members. The result, reported to the union's executive, was 25,781 in favour and 6,239 against. The merger is expected to become effective in the spring, when the vehicle builders will join the expanding automotive group of the TGWU.

The vehicle builders' acting general secretary, Mr. Granville Hawley, will become national secretary of the new "car workers" section, with Mr. Moss Evans, the present TGWU automotive secretary, taking up a new post as liaison officer between the car and engineering sections of the union.

Mr. Hawley said yesterday that the move was "absolutely conclusive." Mr. Jack Jones, the general secretary of the TGWU, described the forthcoming merger as "a major milestone in British trade unionism," and said it would create the nearest thing possible to one union for the car industry.

The decision ends a long period of speculation and negotiation, in the course of which the vehicle builders have been wooed by both the TGWU and the Amalgamated Engineers. The NUVE eventually jumped for the transport workers, mainly because the internal structure of the union would give the vehicle builders a better chance of a continuing voice in car industry affairs.

## Forgeries found over wide area

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Police throughout the country are now involved in inquiries into the circulation of forged five pound notes, and by last night, 25 forged notes had turned up in Liverpool, and there were reports of others in the Lancashire towns of St. Helens, Bootle, Leigh, and Tyldesley. It is understood that a large number may also have been in circulation in the London area.

In addition to investigations by county forces, regional crime squads based in London and the West Midlands have been trying to trace the organisation behind the "pushers" who unload the notes in shops and multiple stores.

Lincolnshire police, who carried out a raid on a farmhouse at Long Bennington and found printing equipment and a number of forged notes, would not confirm last night that the notes found elsewhere in the country were similar to those in their possession.

Many of the notes turned up only yesterday, and comparisons have still to be made. But police said that they were good imitations of genuine five pound notes.

Chief Superintendent W. H. Davies, head of Liverpool CID, said last night: "So far we have had 25 of these notes, but it seems likely that more will be coming in. The notes are being traced back to the banks over the next few days. Many of them seem to have been passed in multiple stores on Saturday morning. It does look as though the circulation has been widespread."

## Snowman hunt in London

A CANADIAN hunter has arrived in London to try to prove that the North American version of the Abominable Snowman actually exists. Mr. Rene Dahinden, aged 40, has spent \$20,000 in the past 17 years trying to find the Sasquatch, an 8ft hairy giant—in British Columbia.

He has met Dr. J. R. Napier, director of primate biology at the University of London, and is arranging to have his evidence examined.

Mr. Dahinden claims that he has the creature on film. He also has 60 tape-recordings of eye-witnesses and plaster casts of footprints. "I came over here because I came up against a dead end in Canada," he said.

## Merger to help arts

Sixteen of the major British musical festivals have formed themselves into an organisation to promote a greater interest in these festivals at home and abroad.

Mr. Harold Holt, the concert agent and festival organiser, said yesterday in London, that the aim was to organise and negotiate with the travel trade to produce package deals for tourists. The festivals had also come together to discuss various common problems like publicity.

Among those festivals which have joined what is to be called The British Arts Festivals Association are the Edinburgh, Aldeburgh, Three Choirs, Glyndebourne and English Bach Festivals.

## ental aid for old urged

By our own Reporter

"It is earnestly to be hoped that the reorganisation of the National Health Service will make it possible to provide a better service of dental care for old people. The creation of a salaried community dental service, which would include the school dental service as well as care of those in local authority homes, plus geriatric, and handicapped patients confined at home, is an ideal worth striving for."

Dr. J. S. MacLachlan, the chief dental officer of Dorset, said that the dental clinics in many peripheral hospitals were not fully used throughout the week, and that this also applied to a number of school dental clinics which were unoccupied through lack of staff. There was no evidence that the school service could not extend itself to deal with the problem of old people.

Dr. MacLachlan said that he had found in a survey that 54 per cent of old people said they would like dental treatment, especially if they could be visited.

Reluctance to travel long distances to a dentist was one of the most common reasons why old people did not get proper treatment, together with the expense of such travel. They often felt that dentists were not equipped to understand their special needs. Dental patients over 65 usually had no natural teeth—80 to 90 per cent were fitted with dentures—but often did not use them because they did not fit comfortably.

## The latest comrades in arms

IN HIS YEARS as a self-confessed pornographer, Maurice Girodias has obtained his books from the courts but yesterday he broke fresh ground by publishing what he claims is the first erotic work from Russia.

"Moscow Nights" is the title he has chosen, though the Russian script which found its way to the West was called "Sleep Soundly, Dear Comrade."

"It is an erotic satire about Soviet bureaucracy and the sexual fantasies of holders of public offices," Mr. Girodias said at the party at the Ritz to launch the book.

"I know the history of the book and I know the identity of the author, who is a well-known Russian writer, but of course it would be disastrous for this to be known. The author gets the pseudonym 'Vias Tenin.'" Mr. Girodias

is heartened by the fact that the book has already been condemned by Novosti, the Moscow news agency. Novosti said it was plain that the author was a deeply immoral person who hated his people and his country.

"That was very encouraging," he obviously took it seriously, said the publisher whose Olympia imprint is now published in seven different countries.

"These are obviously early days for Russian erotica," he said. "The sex is not very delicate, it's a bit of a rustic demolition job but it indicates the depth of frustration and repression in Russia at both a sexual and political level."

"It is not just a dirty book but there is plenty of sex in it. The interesting thing is to see what kind of sexual fantasies Russians have."

The book reveals that Russians apparently think about nearly everything the West likes to enjoy, though the encounters are more briefly described than some of those in other Olympia books which were displayed in Mr. Girodias's suite at the Ritz. His famous "Story of O" stood proudly on the mantelpiece and paperbacks had titles such as "Things" and "A Sea of Things."

"I publish flagellation books almost entirely for the English market," said Mr. Girodias. "That is a vice entirely missing from 'Moscow Nights,' I hope it does not affect sales here."

Mr. Girodias, who was at one time forced to go to New York because of mounting prosecutions, said the police were getting closer to his London operations. Two

homosexual titles were seized recently. But he does not expect any trouble with "Moscow Nights." He feels it is as valuable an insight into life in Russia as Fanny Hill was of eighteenth-century London, and anyway Tass would have a field day reporting a prosecution against a Russian dirty book.

He is even arranging to have the book published in Russian so that it can be smuggled back into the Soviet Union to supplement the typescript versions. That could be one in the eye for those who believe pornography is a Communist plot to degenerate Western morals.

"Moscow Nights," by Vias Tenin, Olympia Press, £2.50.

Miscellany, page 11

Malcolm Stuart

## Gangs 'fleece Asians in UK'

International gangs who blackmail Pakistani immigrants and "trade in human misery" were referred to when a man and his nephew—both from East Pakistan—appeared at Thames Court in London yesterday, accused of being illegally in the country for over 18 months.

Detective Sergeant Robert Sage of New Scotland Yard said that immigrants were being blackmailed by agents who assisted them to come here as "visitors." The agents, who paint a picture of a wonderful life in Britain, work in big gangs all over the continent and have a chain of clearing houses," he said.

Detective Sergeant Sage said that some immigrants mortgage their homes to get here, and some were heavily in debt. The "visitors" were allowed into Britain for one month but when they stayed on they were blackmailed by agents who knew that they should not remain.

Fasih Zaman (32) who was living in Steppney, and his nephew Tariq Butt (26), a café manager, who was living in Bethnal Green were both recommended for deportation. Each admitted falling to comply with conditions of admittance imposed at Dover in January 1970 in that they failed to leave the country a month later.

Both "lost" their passports after arrival and applied for new passports to the Pakistani High Commissioner in London. Detective Sergeant Sage told the court that the new passports would not have borne the conditions of admittance. In reply to Zaman's counsel, the officer agreed that immigrants were being blackmailed.

## Commons question over security at Heathrow

By our own Reporter

Mr John Davies, Minister for Trade and Industry, is to be asked in the Commons tomorrow what advice and guidance he will give on airport security.

The question was tabled by Mr. Marcus Lipton, Labour MP for Brighton, after the release by a former BOAC senior security controller of a tape recording in which an alleged informer says that staff at Heathrow Airport-London are stealing goods worth £5 millions a year.

Mr. Lipton said yesterday: "It's a terrible state of affairs. There are three so-called security police but they do not seem to be effective. If long-term rackets of this kind are possible then a well organised gang could make a killing."

The former security controller, Mr. Douglas Buchanan, aged 61, of Heston, Middlesex, took a copy of the recording with him when he retired from BOAC last month after 25 years' service.

He said that he was not very happy about the security situation at Heathrow. He said that he was not very happy about the security situation at Heathrow.

Mr. Lipton said: "Why is it that he is able to reveal the tape recording only when he is retired? And what was he doing when he was in office?"

One security source at Heathrow said that the contents of the tape were known outside BOAC. The information given on it referred to the security situation two or three years ago and would be of little use in tackling today's threat to security.

The Post Office—whose mail sorting centre at the airport is said to be a prominent target for thieves—also said that the contents of the tape were known and that the security situation had since changed greatly.

## Airports get new chief

By DAVID FAIRHALL

Mr Nigel Foulkes, a former managing director of Rank Xerox, is to succeed Mr Peter Masfield as chairman of the British Airports Authority in the new year. The appointment was announced yesterday by the Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr John Davies.

Mr Foulkes's only previous direct contact with aviation was when he served with the RAF Regiment during the Second World War. He regards himself as a professional manager and promised yesterday to put in as much time as the BAA job demands.

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# Government gives in to pressure to drop cost-related drugs

By CHRISTINE EADE

The Government has yielded to pressure from the medical profession and is to drop its plan to charge for drugs at a cost closer to their market value, Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary for Social Services, said yesterday.

"After very careful consideration of the arguments put to me by the representatives of the medical, dental, and pharmaceutical professions, I have come to the conclusion that the proposals for graduated prescription charges put forward by my department would raise serious practical difficulties," he announced in a written reply in the Commons.

## Doubts over local reform

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

"Local government will not be radically different as a result of this Bill," one of the technical journals has pronounced. It was judging Mr Peter Walker's reform proposals — which the Commons will debate today and tomorrow — as "essentially a process of area mergers combined with a consolidation of existing legislation."

There will be some new areas, a few new names, and a redistribution of powers when the new England and Wales authorities come into being in April, 1974, but the inspirations which first set the machinery of reform into lumbering motion have been defused by the Conservative's evolutionary approach.

Local government is by and large relieved to see the end — any end — in sight, but there remain serious doubts about the ability of the new system to cope with the problems which made reform imperative.

The main springs of reform may be broadly categorised as the unsuitability of the existing authorities for modern conditions, their inability to deal with the "urban crisis", the inefficiency of small authorities; the confusion caused by a system embracing autonomous county boroughs and counties with three kinds of second-tier authority — municipal borough, urban district, rural district; and the inhibiting dependence of the authorities on detailed financial and operational control by Whitehall.

The first problem produced the notion of drawing boundaries according to present-day socio-geographical patterns as continuing patterns and shopping catchment areas, an approach which foundered with the Redcliffe Maud Commission and has disappeared except for vestigial traces in the six proposed metropolitan areas.

The metropolitan county

authorities, divided into large district authorities, are the Government's answer to the conundrum of the conurbations where large masses of people and enterprises sharing many common problems and aspirations are administered by an archaic jigsaw of county borough, county, and district councils.

The two-level metropolitan solution is probably unworkable anywhere that this modern city problem occurs but here the Government proposes to bind a tight girdle around the urban areas so that they will not have space to solve their own problems within their own boundaries.

They will be forced to export some of their wealth in terms of people, property, and industry to the surrounding mainly rural counties and to prepare with those counties joint strategies for housing, transport, and otherwise looking after the exurbanites.

The necessity for joint activity is one of the shortcomings of the present system. Officers of the new local authorities should lead members of the public in direct action community projects for clearing dereliction, improving amenity, and providing facilities in the urban areas. The Town and Country Planning Association. The public is already beginning to participate in this way but the present local authorities are ill-equipped to lead such direct action, the association says in evidence to the committee which is examining management aspects of local government reform.

Leader comment, page 10

The British Medical Association hailed the news as "a victory for common sense."

Mr W. M. Darling, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, who had argued against the scheme with Sir Keith in June, said yesterday: "The success of our effort to stop the introduction of cost-related prescription charges is a great victory for the sick and the needy. It would have been a burden, the wrong of which would have emerged only as the health of sections of the nation ran down."

The Government announced in October, 1970 that it would introduce the measure "as soon as possible" together with increased dental charges to save the taxpayer £14 millions a year. It was announced at the same time as increased school meal charges and the abolition of free school milk after the age of seven.

It is the first time that the Government has turned away from one of its unpopular policies to cut public spending. There were no signs in Whitehall yesterday that the charge of 20p for all prescriptions would be increased.

Dr Derek Stevenson, the secretary of the BMA, saw Sir Keith in May and told him that it was unfair that a sick man should be penalised if he needed an expensive drug. There was also a possibility that if a doctor prescribed three separate drugs, a patient might have been tempted to economise by buying only two. The treatment would not then work, as the drugs would not interact. The limit which a patient would not be paid to pay was not disclosed.

## Clerk 'put paid to cheque forgeries'

By OUR CORRESPONDENT

An attempt to pass thousands of forged travellers' cheques to banks would come to nothing after a young bank clerk became suspicious, it was alleged at Bristol Assizes yesterday.

The clerk, Miss Ann McRea, became suspicious when an American called at her bank in Torquay, and produced a British passport in the name of H. D. F. Smithson to cash a \$500 traveller's cheque. She called a security guard who found that the American had six other \$500 cheques, all of them forged.

The cheques were part of a large number of forged \$500 and \$100 American Express cheques which had been printed in a first floor flat in a cottage known as "The Old School House" in the Somerset village of Bagley, near Wedmore, Mr John Hall, QC, said. "A very large number were printed, certainly with a face value of \$250,000, and perhaps much more."

Four men have been jointly charged with conspiring together and with other persons, between July 1, 1970 and June 3 this year, to defraud the American Express Company by means of forged travellers' cheques and their distribution and encashment.

Three of them have pleaded not guilty. They are Daniel McElroy (48), a car dealer, of Brook Mews North, Paddington, London; Alan Stewart Wright (39), a photographer, of no fixed address; and Richard J. Jackson (27), a fitter, of Woodhill, Woolwich, London.

The fourth man, Alfred James Haines (48), a nurseryman, of Lord Road, Stockwell, London, pleaded guilty and left the dock. Mr Hall said the three men in the dock, with another named Sam Ross, who died on May 21, and perhaps with others, had agreed to try to defraud American Express by making copies of their cheques.

Mr Hall alleged that Wright and Jackson printed the forged cheques, using genuine American Express travellers' cheques supplied as models by McElroy. Mr Hall said that the cheques were sent abroad in an effort to cash them.

The trial continues today.

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Junior hospital doctors have asked Sir Keith Joseph, Minister for Health and Social Security, to investigate cases of victimisation against them by some consultants who, they claim, are refusing to allow payments to them for extra duty.

Extra pay in lieu of free time lost has recently been awarded to junior hospital doctors who qualify for the money after they have worked more than 100 hours in the week. However, an editorial in "On Call," the newspaper for junior doctors, claims that individual consultants are refusing to sign the extra-duty forms.

In some cases it had been made clear that if junior doctors insisted on having the forms signed they would not be given good references for their next post. One particular consultant would agree to sign the form only if a time clock was installed and the junior doctor agreed to punch it.

The editorial said: "The ideal solution would be to use extra money to employ additional junior medical staff which would prevent junior

doctors from having to work abnormally long hours." The Junior Hospital Doctors' Association supported the establishment of payments to demonstrate the numbers of hours worked by junior hospital doctors.

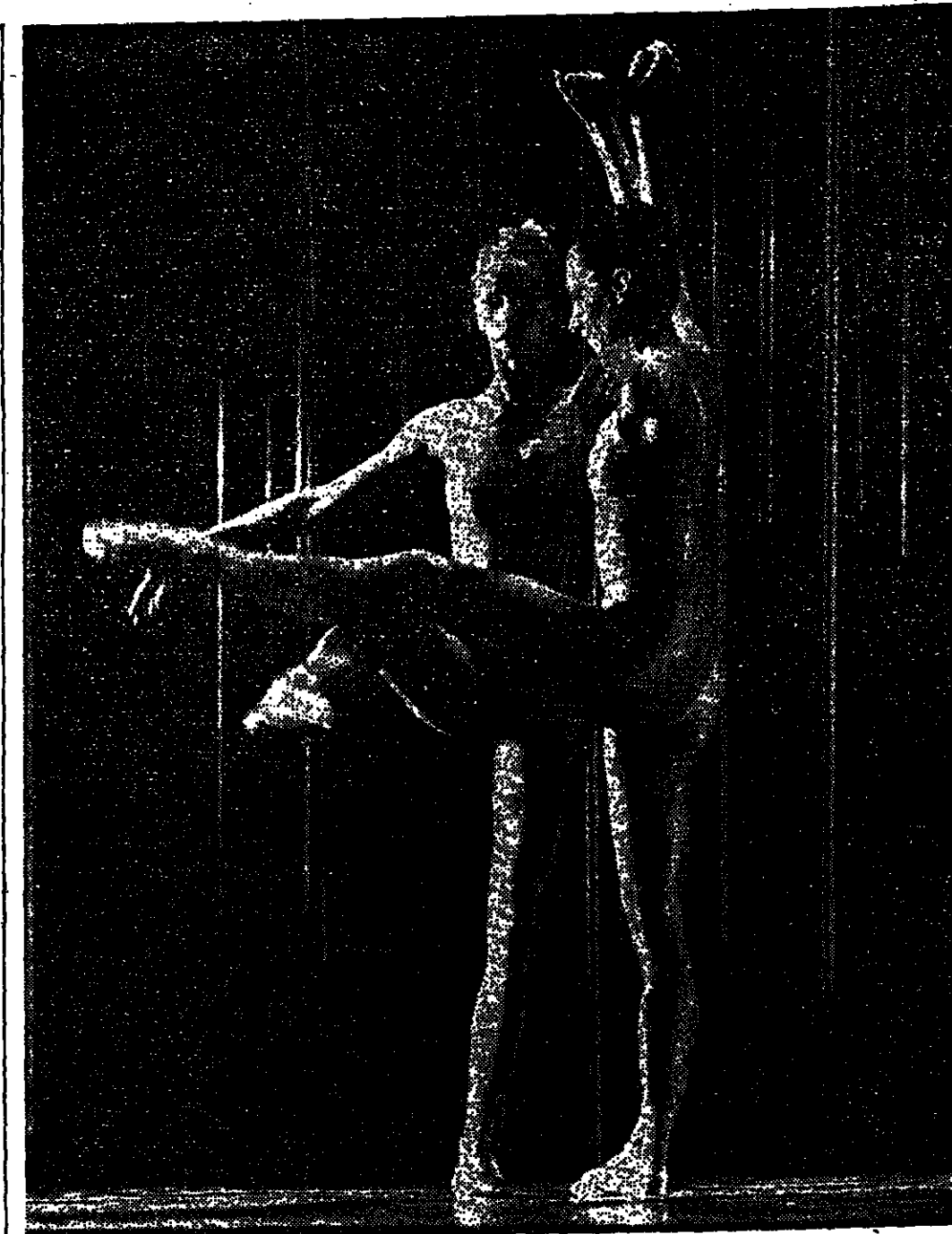
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Vergie Derman and Deanne Bergsma rehearsing Glen Tetley's "Field Figures," one of three presentations by the Royal Ballet at Covent Garden tonight. The others are Ashton's "Enigma Variations" and Balanchine's "Serenade"

## Unions approach US firm on Clydebank yard

By JOHN KERR

Clyde was build ships. It might be that the unions would consider the possibility of a cessation of hostilities on the wages front for a time.

There was, of course, the national wage claim under consideration on which a reply would be made by the employers on December 2. Any benefits arising from this would, of course, apply in addition to existing local agreements.

Mr McGarvey was hopeful that the guarantees on delivery given last week might encourage other groups interested in Clydebank to come forward with definite proposals. Some might have been reluctant up to now to "get caught in the crossfire." The unions would certainly welcome the interest of anyone who had

a viable proposition that would contribute towards solving the problems of UCS. A report on the agreement with the Irish Shipping Company will be made to UCS workers by shop stewards at a meeting in Clydebank tomorrow.

Three members of the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders coordinating committee are going to East Germany later this week as part of their campaign to get more money for their fighting fund to preserve the "work in" by the 600 redundant workers.

Mr William McInnes, convenor of the Linthouse shop stewards, Mr Sammy Barr, convenor of the Scotstoun shop stewards, and Mr Willy Robertson, chairman of the Clydebank shop stewards committee, are due to leave Glasgow for East Berlin on Saturday at the invitation of trade unionists at the Siewert Warnow shipyard at Rostock.

The declared interest of the Breaksea group is so far the most promising indication that a continuing future may be found for shipbuilding at Clydebank. Breaksea's clients are looking for a yard, with skilled labour, to build special ships for carrying liquid natural gas in bulk. The vessels are likely to cost about £27 millions each.

Mr Dan McGarvey, joint president of the confederation, said yesterday that a meeting with Breaksea as soon as possible was now the unions' first priority. He said: "We want to meet them preferably before they see the Government or the UCS liquidator, so that we can allay any suspicions they may have in their minds. We want to see what assurances and what help they would give us."

On the unconditional nature of the guarantee given to Irish Shipping, Mr McGarvey said he felt the men were realistic enough to realise they could not argue for wage increases in the present situation at UCS. What they wanted to do on the Upper

Kitching, said the superintendent, said he had radioed for Ellerker. He and Ellerker moved Olwale to the ship. Kitching said: "We dragged him to his feet, and I kicked his backside out of it."

Kitching said he did not kick too hard. "It was just to wake him up. He screamed, but then he always screamed when I dealt with him."

Kitching who said Ellerker gave Olwale a few slaps. Then he said: "Can I say this, I never used my truncheon on him. I have never used my truncheon on any prisoner."

Detective Superintendent Fryer said when he asked if Kitching had ever taken Olwale near the river, the sergeant said: "No, sir, what are you suggesting?"

Detective Superintendent Fryer said he told Kitching he was trying to find out how Olwale sustained bruising around the head and got into

## CID chief tells of interviews

Detective Superintendent James Fryer, deputy head of Leeds CID, said at Leeds Assizes yesterday that he questioned Sergeant Kenneth Kitching—who is accused of unlawfully killing the vagrant David Olwale—about an incident in a shop doorway. Kitching could not remember the incident but agreed he had found Olwale sleeping in the shop entrance.

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## Give back park land, Defence Ministry told

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Defence landholdings in national parks and heritage coast areas—now as high as nearly a quarter in some counties—should be substantially reduced or rationalised, the Countryside Commission has claimed. Priority should be given to this.

In its evidence to the Defence Lands Review Committee, published today, the commission says that "wholesale" redeployment may not be practicable in the short term.

"But," the commission says, "the opportunities should be vigorously explored and the commission considers that the review of holdings should be conducted on the basis that all defence uses incompatible with the purposes of, and assumptions applying within, the national park should be terminated or reallocated in areas more appropriate to these uses."

Holdings, suggests the commission, should be restored before being released back to the public.

The Ministry of Defence holds 22 per cent of the Northumbrian national park and 18 per cent of Dartmoor national park in the stretches of undeveloped coastline with high scenic quality which have been proposed as heritage coasts. The Ministry holds 24 per cent in South Pembrokeshire and 50 per cent in Pembrokeshire and 50 per cent in Pembrokeshire.

The commission points out in its evidence that pressure on both countryside and coastline for recreational use is growing and that without effective planning and management, more charges, traffic congestion and pollution are likely.

It is recommended that management policies for land retained by the Ministry should be framed by consultation to give more opportunity for public access. Arrangements should be made to improve the unkept and untidy appearance of many defence holdings.

Government grants should be available for the removal of the derelict structures mapped as coastal eyecores which are military in origin. The commission says in its evidence that two-thirds of the total are of military origin.

MPs split on TV

By our Political Correspondent

The motion in favour of televising the House of Commons "for an experimental period" which has now been signed by 50 MPs of all parties was challenged yesterday by seven Conservatives who are opposed to the idea. They are Mr Neil Marten, Mr Michael Clark, Mr Kenneth Baker, Mr Dods-Parker, Sir F. Bennett, Mr John Cordle, Mr William Clark and Mr Alan Glynn.

Another joint Labour and Conservative motion proposes that a sound radio channel should be reserved for broadcasts of Parliament's proceedings, and that a trial period should be arranged as soon as possible. This motion has so far been signed by 11 MPs.

The case continues today.

The case continues today.

The case continues today.

The case continues today.

The case continues today.

The case continues today.

The case continues today.

The case continues today.

## Last of 'entice' cases

Mr Jeffrey Prowse Smith, wealthy barrister, used to mean and position to seduce working man's wife, it was alleged in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Leonard Charles Lacey, 61, a woodworker, "absolutely worshipped" his wife, Hilda, aged 50, told Justice Browne, that he knew one night she had been out with Mr Smith because he could not smoke on her clothes.

Mr Lacey, of Greenhill Road, Solihull, Birmingham, is alleging that Mr Smith enticed him to leave his wife and live with her. Mr Lacey claims damages from him, what is almost certain to be the last enticement action to be heard in the High Court. Such actions have now been abolished.

Mr Smith, of Alderley Road, Solihull, denies the claim and makes no admission about being wealthy.

She had been the only woman in his life. They married in 1944 and had two sons, aged 27 and 21. Their marriage had been very happy until Mr Smith intervened.

Mr Armstead Fairweather, for Mr Lacey, told the judge that the Lacey's, who once lived in the Birmingham suburb of Edgbaston, were well off at first, but Mrs Lacey was promoted to a higher status. Then, in 1958, she met the Smith family, who was introduced to the son, Jeffrey Smith.

In 1966, Mrs Lacey confessed that she was in love with Smith but promised to try to get over her feelings. Nothing effective was done to break the association, however, Mr Fairweather said. The Lacey's moved to Shirley, but Mrs Lacey was seen by Mr Smith. In 1967 Mrs Lacey told her husband she was leaving him, and that Mrs Lacey had made a husband in reply to her petition.

The case continues today.

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The case continues today.

The case continues today.

The case continues today.

The case continues today.

The case continues today.

The case continues today.

The case continues today.

The case continues today.

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## Wales shakes up outpatient procedures

By ANN CLWYD

The results of a study of outpatient departments by the Welsh Hospital Board, to be published soon, may point the way to a radical improvement of these departments throughout Britain.

The highly critical report finds that, basically, there is no effective management and organisation in outpatient departments, according to the author, Dr Hubert Jones, a Port Talbot general practitioner. The board is to appoint its first "outpatient manager" in a busy th Wales hospital. A senior member of the Industrial Training Service will also be brought in to assist in the scheme.

Wales there are 36,705 on outpatient waiting lists, many of whom are lucky to see a consultant within 12 weeks of applying. The study, led out in several major hospitals, criticises the system (including the use of referral letters from GPs) for its inefficiency, the lack of keeping patients' records, the lack of facilities for patients, the ambulance service, and the most frightening of all, the report's findings that many of the waiting lists are not being updated.

Mr Jones's findings are that many of the waiting lists are not being updated, and that many of the patients are not being seen. He also criticises the system of referral letters from GPs, and the lack of facilities for patients, the ambulance service, and the most frightening of all, the report's findings that many of the waiting lists are not being updated.

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## Graduates slip back in jobs

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

tical evidence of the fact that the proportion of graduates who have not found jobs six months after leaving university, or whose employment is not known, comes from the University Grants Committee's report on employment for 1969-70. The figures show a marked increase in the proportion of graduates who have not found jobs six months after leaving university, or whose employment is not known, comes from the University Grants Committee's report on employment for 1969-70.

Within the category "further study or training" for men, the proportion fell from 35.5 per cent in 1968-9 to 34.6 per cent in 1969-70. For women, the proportion rose slightly from 49.7 per cent to 50 per cent. The proportion of men entering the teaching profession was 9 per cent, and 12.7 per cent for women.

First Employment of University Graduates 1969-70, Stationery Office, 68p.

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## VIPs 'listed in book'

A Scotland Yard detective yesterday showed the Old Bailey jury in the Carr bomb trial a notebook containing the names of Government Ministers, police officers, and leading figures in industry.

Detective-Constable Michael Doyle said that the book was found in a raid on a flat in Islington, North London, on August 20. It contained the names of Mr Robert Carr, the Employment Secretary, and Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry.

It was the fourth day of the trial of Jack Leonard Prescott (26), decorator, of Roehampton, and Ian David Purdie (24), film editor, of Tyburn Road, Wandsworth. They have both pleaded not guilty to conspiring with others between July, 1970, and March, 1971, to unlawfully and maliciously causing explosions.

Prescott has also pleaded not guilty to two charges of causing explosions in St James' Square, London, in December, 1970, and at the home of Mr Carr on January 12 this year.

Mr John Mathew, prosecuting, went over some of the names and addresses in the notebook, including Hadley Green, Barnet — Mr Carr's home — and the London flat of Mr Davies.

Other names and addresses listed, he said, were the homes of the Attorney-General, Sir Peter Lawton, in Chelsea; the Solicitor-General, Sir Geoffrey Howe; a junior Minister, Mr Nicholas Ridley; described in the notebook as "another Davies whizz-kid"; and the home at Victoria Road, Kensington, of Sir John Eden, Minister of Industry.

Top Scotland Yard policemen, including Commissioner Sir John Wadsworth, Assistant Commissioner for Crime, P. E. Brodie, and Commanders Ernest Bond and R. C. Chitty were also listed.

Mr Mathew also read from other documents — many found torn up and pieced together by police after the raid. One read: "The Angry Brigade demands an end to this brutal and unjust war. Resist oppression and join the Angry Brigade. Power to the people. Bogside, Clydeside, fight on the Angry side."

Another read: "The Angry Brigade advises an end to internment and the withdrawal of troops from Northern Ireland. The Angry Brigade advises the British ruling classes to get out of Ireland and take their puppets, Faulkner and Lynch, with them."

A police handwriting expert, Mr David Ellen, said neither Prescott nor Purdie's handwriting was on any of the documents discovered in the raid. The court adjourned until today.

## Bring back flogging appeal

Flogging should be introduced for killers and vicious criminals, a doctor magistrate recommends.

"Inflicting some pain on vicious criminals is a fitting retribution for what they have done to other people," says Dr Ernest Anthony, in the current edition of "Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review."

Dr Anthony, who practises at Uppminster, Essex, is opposed to hanging but he sympathises with those who want something more severe than the present life sentence. It had to be something so fearful that even an unintelligent, crude criminal would be deterred from the prospect of incurring such a penalty, he says.

Dr Anthony has twice come across men who have been flogged. "The first man went as white as a sheet and sweated profusely as he admitted the facts on his back from a flogging," he says. "The second commented: 'Nobody who has ever been flogged ever makes the same mistake twice.'"

"The trouble is that we are going through a period when the dog-eaters have a hold on society and stop all attempts to be unkind to criminals, even to the point of demanding the abolition of prisons," says the doctor.

"The kinder you are to criminals the more they are encouraged to commit crime since the penalties are so acceptable; take it out of their hides with applied pain and they will think crime not worth the risk."

## Junior reading tests 'out of date'

Many children are being assessed for transfer from infant to junior school on the basis of out-of-date and unreliable reading tests, suggests a survey out today.

The same fault applies to tests used at the end of the first year in junior school, says Dr Elizabeth Goodacre, of Reading University School of Education. The results of tests at this stage could be important in deciding whether a child goes into a high or low junior school stream.

A study of 129 local authorities found that most of them used word recognition tests, such as Schenck or Vernon, which put the emphasis on a child's ability to pronounce words. They are more in tune with a generation which is used to more than two decades ago. They do not coincide with the reading aims of more recent

BRITISH troops must stay in Ireland—at least for the time being, the Communist Party of Great Britain decided at its national Congress.

Congress decisively defeated a demand that the Government should announce the withdrawal of troops after Mr Jack Woddis, for the executive committee, had said: "If the proposals were carried out it would lead to the Faulkner regime obtaining complete power."

Mr Woddis said that the question of armed forces could never be considered separately from the political situation. "The fact that we have always demanded the withdrawal of British troops from colonies should not cloud the issue in Northern Ireland," he said.

The anti-Unionist forces have a great disadvantage—they are the minority. The Unionists, unfortunately, have got the support of a large number of working people. The slogan "Withdraw British troops forthwith" means playing down and abandoning the more important issue, which is pulling down the chains of repression."

The executive called for the withdrawal of troops from "non-Unionist areas" and release of detainees; enactment by the British Government of a Bill of Rights for

## Congress debates Ulster, students, and racialism

Northern Ireland: the disarming of rifle-clubs; proportional representation; and fair electoral boundaries.

Mr Woddis gave the impression, however, that the executive considers a united Ireland quite a way off. He maintained that the Communist plan would lead to peace in Northern Ireland; after that there could be talks between the British and Irish Governments and the Northern Ireland political parties to consider the end of partition.

But Mr Etienne Arnol, speaking to an unsuccessful amendment, claimed that the executive motion acknowledged the existence of the Northern Irish State. The only solution was a united Ireland. He went on to quote a pamphlet written by Marx 102 years ago which said that the British working class must recognise the rights of the Irish working class to total independence.

But Mr Jack Ashton replied: "There was no partition when Karl Marx wrote about Ireland. The immediate issue is democratic civil rights. The question of constitutional change in Northern Ireland is clearly bound up in Westminster and the

## Keep troops—Communists

British State." Withdrawal of British troops would mean annihilation of civil rights workers.

From Northern Ireland itself came Mr James Stewart, fraternal delegate of the Irish Communist Party. He said: "Our party condemns bombing and violence by elitist groups which give Faulkner and Heath the support they want to repress all the working people."

Mr Stewart called for "the defeat of British monopoly capitalism and its replacement by socialism in both countries."

Mr Bernard Panter said that to accept Mr Arnol's amendment would be to pander to and seek support of "those who call themselves revolutionaries." He added: "I regret the call for the immediate withdrawal of troops. Withdrawal now would lead to a holocaust in North-

ern Ireland, a massacre of the minority."

Mr Panter was clearly criticising Mr Peter Hall, from Deal, who had said that the situation must be turned into a Socialist revolution. "Ireland could become Europe's Cuba," he maintained. "The opportunity is there in Ireland to break away from imperialist Europe."

"Our duty in this country is to rally the working class. We have the duty to take the struggle into the streets. We should also take it into the barracks, among the troops today. Once we control the troops we will weaken the forces of imperialism." He had, he said, recently heard soldiers singing Irish revolutionary ballads.

Government proposals for reforming the finances of student unions were condemned as "vicious" and a motion, published in a consultative document was carried unanimously.

Under the Government's proposals the funding of union facilities would be transferred from local authorities to the University Grants Committee and paid into college authorities' general funds. The college authorities would be responsible for providing and maintaining union facilities.

The motion said: "This vicious document could destroy many student unions and prevent those that survive from adequately representing the interests of their members."

Mr Geoffrey Stanforth, of Trent Polytechnic Students' branch, said: "They are intent on smashing and destroying the student unions, not particularly because they don't like students but because they don't like the progressive attitudes and policies coming from them today."

Congress unanimously adopted an emergency motion denouncing racialism as "anti-democratic, anti-working class, and anti-Socialist."

Malcolm Stuart



A queue of admirers waits in Oxford Street for Chay Blyth to sign copies of his book

## Blyth at his book launch

By JOHN FAIRHALL

CHAY BLYTH's book about his solo, non-stop sail round the world looks like being a Christmas best-seller. His bookshop in Oxford Street yesterday had sold 400 copies in an hour, a rate of sale well over double that of Harold Wilson's memoirs, for instance.

To the publishers, Hodder and Stoughton, the response was "Fantastic, Amazing!"

As a yachting book, it lacks a lot. It is short on technical information and his descriptive style is limited. Often when his log reaches rare moments of physical and mental experience, he slips off into the "menu" and "Goode, carry again!"

But for anyone interested in sailing, the sea, adventure, or just people who do extraordinary things, the book is still a riveting read. From a rational point of view, it was pointless, to sail non-stop round the world against the prevailing winds and currents and across the most hostile seas of the oceans. But it had not been done before and Blyth did it first. That for many will justify both the book and the shabby expenditure of money and the vast outpouring of will power.

Blyth is now looking forward to sailing his yacht, *Forty Steel*, in the 1973 Round the World Race. He wanted to enter next year's single-handed Atlantic race but feels that he owes it to his readers to put in a solid spell ashore.

This sense of duty to his family crops up repeatedly. On the worst stretch across the Indian Ocean, it was this feeling that kept him driving.

It was with the end of his 30,000-mile voyage in sight that the 35-year-old Blyth began to worry about what would happen to him afterwards. He writes: "Now that the sailing was almost finished, would I lose my soul?"

Yesterday when Blyth had the cameras trained on him, the PR men all round him, he was asked "Well, have you lost your soul?" Too honest to evade the question, he admitted that sometimes it seemed that everyone wanted their "cut back" from his exploit. As for his soul, "I am almost sure I have lost some of it. That is probably the saddest thing about the whole trip."

"The Impossible Voyage," by Chay Blyth, Hodder and Stoughton, £2.25.

## Professor resigns over dismissal of teacher

By DENNIS BARKER

Professor Charles Brink, professor of Latin at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, has resigned as a governor of Perse School, Cambridge, because he regards the dismissal of one of his teachers as "neither just nor justified."

The teacher is Mrs Kathleen Burnett, aged 39, a widow who has been teaching English since 1958. She has been at the school for five years, her first job after graduating as a mature student. The governors last week confirmed a suspension imposed last September, and offered to pay her salary until 12th August. "I regard the whole

position as twisted," Mrs Burnett said yesterday. She has asked the National Union of Teachers to look at the decision.

Mrs Burnett, who worked in the preparatory section of the school, wrote to the governors last summer asking on what basis salary increments had been given to three of the seven staff at the school. She herself did not receive one.

"At the invitation of the headmaster, I wrote to the governors. I did not receive any answer from the governors. Five or six weeks passed and I wrote again. It became clear to me

that the people on the spot took exception to the fact that I had written to the governors," she said yesterday.

Mrs Burnett claims that she was "shouted out of" the office of the headmaster, Mr Alan Melville and took this as a suspension, which at this point the headmaster denied. Mrs Burnett was officially suspended after a meeting of the governors in September.

The governors met last week and offered Mrs Burnett reinstatement provided she took leave of absence till the end of the school year next August, and thereafter ended her contract with the school. She refused, and her suspension was confirmed.

Mr Melville said yesterday: "I am afraid I cannot help you. I have been instructed by the chairman of the board of governors to make no comment. The chairman of the board of governors, Dr Arthur Peck, a lecturer in classics at Christ's College, Cambridge, said that he could say nothing about the case."

Mr Frank Ebert, the regional officer of the NUT, said yesterday that he was writing to the governors asking them to give to Mrs Burnett in writing the reason for her dismissal. "An injustice has been done," he said. "She is not guilty of any offence for which she could have been dismissed."

## £75,000 bail in 'bank raid' case

Abdullah Hashan Gangli (67), merchant, and his nephew, Aekbar Mohammad Ali Gangli (22), student, both of Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, London, who face charges arising from the Baker Street bank raid, were each remanded on £75,000 bail at Marylebone Court yesterday.

They had been granted bail by a High Court judge in chambers in Thursday. They were remanded until December 14. Both are charged with dishonestly handling a bag containing 245 £20 notes, 1,910 £10 notes, and 1,600 £5 notes, knowing or believing them to be stolen.

Three other men accused of entering the Lloyds Bank branch in Baker Street, Marylebone, as trespassers and stealing cash and jewellery worth about £125 millions while having explosives, were remanded in custody until November 22.

They were: Thomas Gray Stephens (33), car dealer, of Maywood House, Maywood Street, Islington; Reginald Samuel Tucker (37), company director, of Acton House, Lee Street, Hackney; and Anthony Gavin (38), photographer, of Brownlow Road, Dalston.

## Teenage Scout leads group to safety

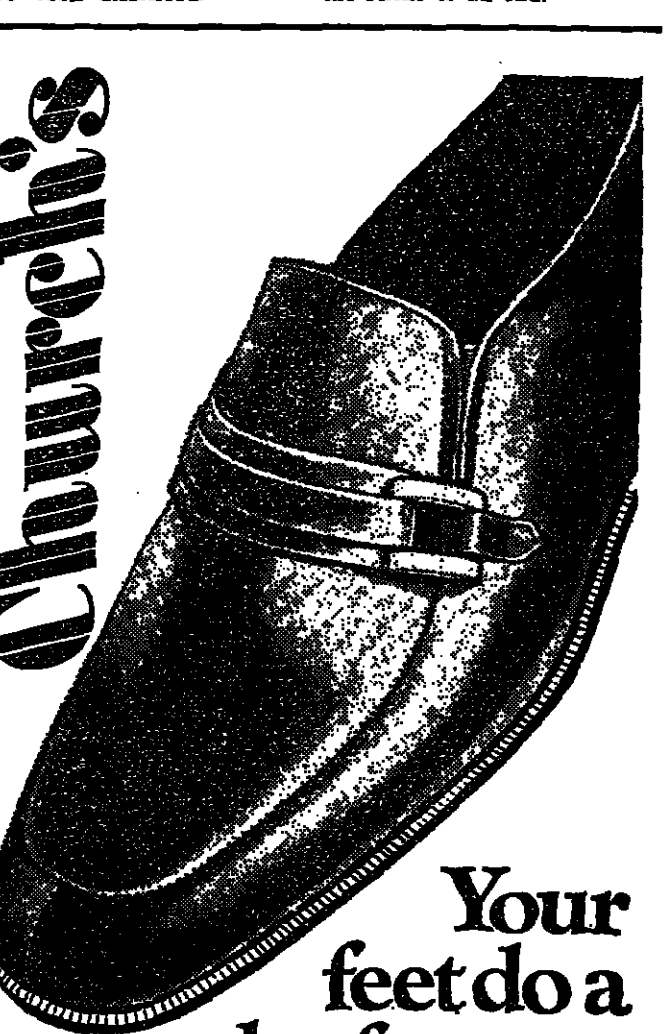
BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Eight Scouts aged between 11 and 16, missing on the moors near Glossop since Sunday afternoon were found, exhausted but well, in hills around Crowden yesterday morning. The boys—all from Manchester—were taken to hospital for a check-up, but were pronounced fit and sent home.

More than 150 police, RAF men, and mountain rescue workers had searched through the night for the members of the 23rd Manchester Birch Troop after they had failed to return to Crowden Youth Hostel for tea.

The boys were said to have been wearing only light clothing unsuitable for night hiking, and they had no senior Scoutmaster, map or compass with them. But David Lowe, aged 16, the senior Scout of the group said they were not really lost. It got dark suddenly, and "the lads were exhausted."

He said the younger boys became frightened and he got them together in a hollow where they huddled together. He kept them talking all night, to prevent them from sleeping, which would have reduced their resistance to cold. He said the situation when the lads were trained to cope with.



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THE LAST ANALYSIS is not on. The shrink can't get a corpse to associate from the last calamitous dream. The suicide's last enemy may be his analyst, and he takes his revenge by passing on to him his sense of failure.

So suicide becomes the analyst's hang-up. It's the subject he doesn't want to write about. If he does, his jargon covers up the fact that a suicide is a person who takes his own life. Somebody should write about it in plain terms, brought to Alvarez, and for three years he pitched camp in unconquered ground.

A man who doesn't suffer the idiot dead gladly, Alvarez chases a spot near the shade of the avant-garde, the poets who elected to live in the disaster area. It was neo-suicidal in fact, a wilfully risky thing to do for a man who has had his own stomach pumped out when the props of his first marriage gave way. Had he thought he could propitiate "The Savage God" in his own pantheon with the tropes of a liturgical discipline, and say goodbye to all that in himself with a profound obeisance? Alvarez replies that one can never tell, but he's sure the Freudian idea of catharsis is a fallacy. Yes, too true there had been a time in his life when he had in a metaphoric sense been an acolyte, but it would be the most vicious wrench from his aims to assume that he was, or could be now, a propagandist.

The World Health Organisation says that there are a thousand suicides a day and there must be many more who walk under a bus and are classified as accidents. Alvarez had, though, wanted to take the topic out of the mailed fists of the statisticians, and allow the poor bastards some dignity for their suffering before they became units on a graph. It was for this reason, special, that he had set up like bookends the intimate accounts of the suicide of the poet Sylvia Plath, and his own failure to end it all.

The failures, I suggested, are in a sense seen as people reborn on the wrong side of the shroud. Yes, he says wryly, everyone's willing to come in on the act for a success, and pitch in their minims of gossip, but the failures are treated as if they had some kind of low disease, something they should be ashamed of. One didn't die in any dramatic sense, but something deadening happened, and it was a long time before you understood in the fibres of your body what had happened to you.

When he began the book he had thought of interviews and tours of the morgues, but in spite of some colloquy with the law, that wasn't the book he wanted. From police information he writes that, of those fished out of the Thames, disappointed lovers scuffle frantically to save themselves while, by contrast, bankers go down like slabs of concrete. But these are footnotes, marginalia to his central theme of the indissolubility of the risks in literature and life. And in fact it follows on from previous books of another sort: "Under Pressure" and "Beyond All This Fiddle" where he is often looking for the crux, the point of mettle fatigue.

A tough subject to live with for three and a half years, made tougher, he says, by the literature being like one of those conjuror's handkerchiefs—every time you pull on one there are 15 more attached. Reading Freud was a positive pleasure, particularly one of his last papers on analysis terminable or interminable, where the weird busi-

## The wrong side of the shroud

'The Savage God' by A. Alvarez, will be published on Thursday by Weidenfeld and Nicolson. Alex Hamilton reports on the author's study of suicide after a reputation earned and discarded as a Leavisite poetry critic.

picture by Maris Nicholson

ness of success being intolerable comes in. Those who screw up their own analysis when it looks as if it's about to come out. In that context, really suicidal.

And Alvarez is a tough subject himself. He lives in a house in Hampstead, with a Canadian wife who is a child psychotherapist, three children and a lively domestic inferno of entertaining dialogue. As a young man he was a pugnacious walking bibliography and when asked a question usually replied with a reference. He must have changed he thinks, he can scarcely remember his address these days.

In the context of this book, his most serious, existential book, he's anxious not to overstate his physical commitments, but it's irresistible to record that he once knocked out a boxing opponent within 20 seconds of the first round, that he is a mean poker player

and rather below the mean at shove ha'penny. At his "unspeakable" public school he never scrum-halfed beyond the third fifteen but in later years turned out often for Wasps and Northampton "A" teams. At 42 he's wretched if he doesn't keep fit.

And there's the mountain climbing. Does he go along with the Brasher exaltation about pushing to the last limits of endurance? Brasher, he intimates, couldn't climb a flight of stairs without a belay. The point of climbing was control, not sticking your neck out. But if I really wanted to know when he had kicked the suicide impulse, it was on a climb in the Dolomites. He and a companion had tackled an overhang and were surprised by a snowstorm.

Without either bivouac or food bar a jump of cheese they had eked out a night on a ledge two feet by two and a half, 1,500 feet of gloom below, 500

feet of loom above. They had no right to survive, but they did. He'd done further climbs since, in Yosemite, but Yosemite is warm.

But where was the initial pull into the disaster area? That's a pretty complicated question, he replies, but let's just admit first that tokens of death have been orbiting the planet for some while now. In English poetry, and prose to some extent, the feeling is that the world goes on as it did before, and it doesn't.

As a second strand, or caveat, he's a great believer in control in the arts, not wallow. Sylvia Plath had been physically reckless, but she had that control, unlike all these sad pseudo-Ginzbergs. There's no short cut to inspiration, not through the best run psychiatric unit. Pace Rommie Laing, neurosis is not a value in itself. It's not the appalling experience which

makes the artist, but the imaginative hold he has on it.

But when he loses his hold, and falls off the mountain? Was it Grub Street or his own poetry that killed Chatterton? Was it really her poetry that killed Sylvia Plath? Complicated questions. Certainly another time would have come for Sylvia when she did it with intention. And in a different way Keats, Chatterton, and Coleridge took the same risks, with their revolution against a tired, neo-Virgilian language. I think, says Alvarez, we've taken this Romantic impulse to its logical conclusion, and that's why it seemed essential to write about art and suicide, as defining the intellectual background of the time we live in. Few of us have an orthodox religion, we don't believe any political system will do us much good, we don't even believe in reason—if the physicists don't, why

should we? So we're landed with the responsibility of making a personal decision.

In the clearing house of suicide, what was his personal trouvaille? Perhaps his insight about the suicide's true point of departure. A decision is actually taken. He enters a kind of science fiction parallel world where everything makes sense but is slightly odd, every detail contributing, even the milk being late apparently underlines the decision. That isn't just a description of a paranoid breakdown—the decision means entry into a totally different universe.

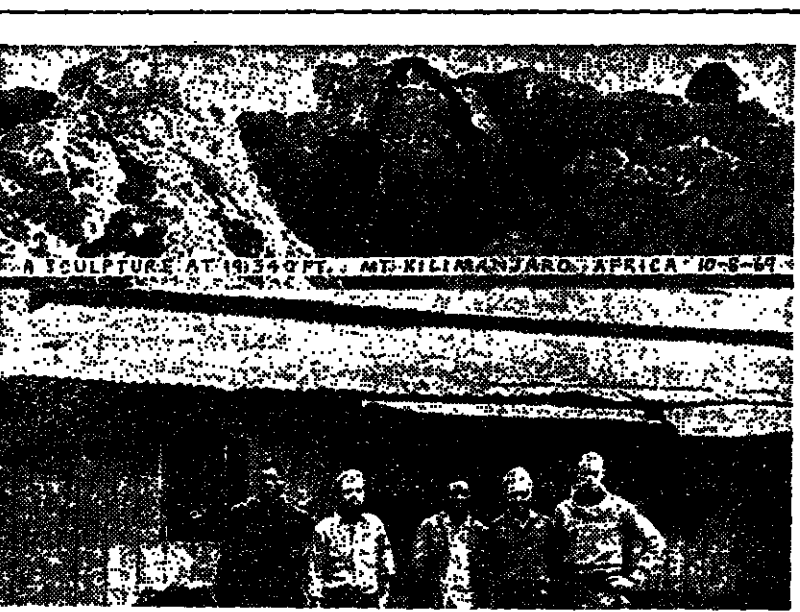
Coming back to the original complicated question, the tug of the disaster area for him—he was Jewish, which meant an early seeking in thoughts of threat? No sir, it was nearly 400 years since the family had been chased out of Spain. Grandfather had been a warden of a reformed synagogue, father a disaster in the rag trade. The only instrument the gentle man could play well was the gramophone, none the less like so many of the family, he should have been something good in music. Having a foreign name through the standard English educational mill was alienating, and English is terribly antisemitic in a subtle way, but the family were utterly impolitical.

As a precocious young New Critic (he was the first man under 30 to give the *Cambridge Quarterly*), Alvarez entered what he now calls a squirrel cage. He was, perforce, at odds with the Oxford establishment. There seemed to be more glamour attached to The Critic then, he says, than to the poor schmucks they were writing about. V. S. Pritchett helped him on and R. P. Blackmur too, it all seems a long gone scene now, and it's part of his mid-life crisis to recognise that all that has no function any more. Alvarez has no more use for the Leavisite, Rabbinical notion of a critic as a giver of law and morals.

The Gauss seminars gave him a book, "The School of Donne" and he gave him another American fellow who led to another book "The Shaping Spirit". Yes, but they were squirrel books. He thinks he has written four or five good poems, and if I've picked them rightly, they're the reflections of his release from Empsonian verse into Lawrence's world of New Mexico. He's antipathetic to America, and in offer of Hollywood proportions, \$25,000, to teach there two days a week for a year puts some pressure on his wish to go back, especially in his present vexed fiscal condition.

Was it America though, I asked, or the Jewish community there, which freed him? Complicated and shrewd, he says. Even people he worships, like Robert Lowell from his New York Puritan background, seemed surrounded by Jews. Dress British, think Jewish. So part of his great love affair with America was that he found it easier to be what he is.

The mid-life crisis being also about death, and being unwilling to end on a hopeful note, he was looking for the dying of heroes in the theatre, and the disappearance of concepts of honour which dignified suicide. I recalled a rehearsal of "Romeo and Juliet" when the producer screamed at the actor making his last farewell, "You're supposed to be dying, not ageing." Yeah, says Alvarez, ageing, he'd like to see, but death is a very ageing process.



### FOOTMARKS IN TIME

Caroline Tisdall on art that links us to 2000 BC

From a mountain top in Africa to a Tennessee riverbed brushing through the hour frost, the magic signs, secret journeys, A portrait of the artist touching the earth.

RICHARD LONG is an artist who has spent most of the past four years walking. The lines above, he feels, should act as a key to his work. He is concerned with ritual and myth, with the abstract demarcations man makes on the surface of the earth, and the traces he leaves of his passing. The landscape itself provided the material for his sculpture, and to it he applies geometry, and concepts of time and space.

He shrugs off the label "conceptual" if anything "land" artist would be more appropriate, and as such he is recognised particularly by other artists in the United States and Germany as England's leading exponent. The exhibition at the Whitechapel with photographic records of his past four years' activity and two specially constructed pieces is his first showing in this country. Nothing is random in Long's approach, though he has several different ways of working that complement each other, and following his line of thought should be helpful for those who are perplexed by this sort of activity. The most traditional is to set up on a rocky beach, say a circle of wood, or to drape over the peak of Mount Kilimanjaro lengths of cloth. In these, whatever the artist does, is largely dictated by the formation of the land—the rocks interrupt the circle of wood and the mountain directs the flow of the material. It is not so very different from the placing of a traditional piece of sculpture in a landscape.

The material of the landscape itself may be redistributed: turf is cut and built into a raised ring; seaweed on a Cornish beach is arranged into one of the spirals that crop up again and again in the work of artists who have "turned to the land"; each site and

material used has a different time connotation; the next tide will wash away the spiral on the beach, or cover the cross cut in a mud flat, but the turf circle becomes part of the landscape.

The most transient are the traces left in grass. They represent the number of times the artists pass over the same spot. The more times the deeper the trace. The only trace left once the grass straightens will be the photographic record, the measure of an activity. Permanent marks left by transient land on the landscape, traces, motions of time, all these are indications of Long's feeling for prehistory and the recurring images that link the legend and myth of primitive peoples. The labyrinthine pattern carved by a craftsman in Connemara in 2000 BC is laid out anew in stone on a larger scale so that it becomes a walkable labyrinth. The spiral laid out in the gallery traced in plaster footprints echoes this ritual pattern making, though enclosed and without the natural context the result is less evocative.

The abstract demarcations of land that man respects become another theme. The Equator is an ideal example. When Long reached it in Africa he did a little dance, zigzagging backwards and forwards across it from one hemisphere to another. The photographic record is juxtaposed with a distant shot of a Masai tribesman plumped at a distance standing on one leg and frozen against a desert background. That, Long says, is how he would like people to come across him going about his activities—captured in the eye for an instant.

The natural camouflage of animals; the stripes of the zebra echoed on the soil; an old Tennessee Indian's belief in the power of a circle to keep wolves out; for Long all these things are bound in time, space, and geometry, and it only needs one man's vision to provide the link.

Richard Long, Whitechapel Gallery, until November 21.

### review



Bartok: QEH

QEH

Hugo Cole

### Hungarian Quartet

THE HUNGARIAN Quartet, still apparently at the top of their form after so many years, played at QEH what must be about the most taxing work in the entire spring quartet repertoire—Bartok's Fifth. The sort of performance, a violinist said in the interval, to make one want to go home and burn one's fiddle. The ease with which these players accomplish the impossible without producing in the process any of those harsh percussive sounds, that are inseparable in most

of our minds from Bartok quartets, sets them far ahead of almost all other interpreters on the technical side.

The Suzuki child-violinists can do complicated arithmetic sums while they play their Vivaldi concertos, and no doubt the Hungarians could work out their income tax while coping with the rhythmic complexities of scherzos and Finales; in fact, their technical command and familiarity with all the terms in Bartok's strange and individual vocabulary liberates them to interpret the music with natural expressiveness. I can't remember before hearing the music flow so freely across the bar lines (rhythmic complexities are so great that ensemble is often achieved at the price of mechanical rigidity) nor one which made us so much aware of the music's spontaneous wit as well as its power and originality.

All of the players of this quartet emerged as individuals and individualists. It is fitting enough that leader and second violins should have named instruments (a Strad called Michel Angelo and a Guarnerius called Santa Theresa). What was remarkable in Haydn's Opus 76 No. 5 and Schubert's G Major quartet, was how far they could emerge from the ensemble without the bar lines (rhythmic complexities are so great that ensemble is often achieved at the price of mechanical rigidity) nor one which made us so much aware of the music's spontaneous wit as well as its power and originality.

Szekely is not, in fact, a conventional leader: his second violin often plays more forcefully than he does himself. But the strength of his musical personality is so great that he is never overshadowed.

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

### Police Five

I RETURNED HOME at the weekend after the indubitably soul-improving day contemplating the higher politics of this nation's telecommunications media, their rôle, functions, duty to society—all the usual stuff—to find my good lady much bemused by the ethics of a programme she had just seen. Me too—sufficiently to feel it

worth noting a programme I haven't seen.

What she found herself watching was a set of pictures (colour, if you'd got it) of parts of a human body so badly decomposed as to be barely distinguishable. They were, it had been explained, three years old and had only lasted so long because of a polythene wrapping. The head had been wrapped in cloth and had not done so well. The face had been lost. A man had donned gloves to display the clothing. The teeth were shown. There was an explanation of how the roots of teeth continue to grow after they have been broken and can be dated accordingly. There was a theory about foxes having played or eaten some portions of the body. There was a piece of an Evening Standard and artists' impressions of the victim—one by a mystery-clad artist.

It was not an old horror movie, nor an unusually grotesque police serial. It was a special edition of London Weekend's popular weekly help, the police spot Police Five. It went out at 9.20 on Saturday night to solicit help in solving the three year old crime for which the body has recently been found near Leatherhead. In the regular edition at night, Shaw Taylor said 200 calls had been received "and they are still coming in." I would quite like to know how many of them were influenced by Mr Taylor's comment that the criminal—who it is assumed has moved elsewhere—could not have set through the programme without something showing in his face.

I find that very dubious. And as we find ourselves with questions of violence and the media growing almost daily, I am moved to say (with all the humility necessary in a television critic who didn't see the programme) that I hope Mr Taylor's friends at the Yard think that the way they are seeking to solve an old, probably domestic, murder is worth it.

NEW VICTORIA

Ronald Atkins

### Giants of Jazz

ARTISTS TEND to join academies once their influence wanes; jazz musicians become All Stars. Miles Davis is still popular enough to avoid this fate, but

Sunday's Giants of Jazz at the N. Victoria comprised men of roughly the same generation who, perhaps temporarily no longer run their own groups, D.J. Gillespie, Thelma Houston, Sonny Rollins and Kai Winding may or may not be together by chance, but they are making a good go of it. Gillespie's trumpet has seldom crackled with so much verve and accuracy over here, nor I still normally won standing ovation for his saxophone solos. On piano Miles too was quite as heterodox, provocative and exciting as he has ever been.

Drummer Art Blakey filled the most important rôle that of being this band of luminaries on the loose. His powerful swing and rhythmic explosion are equally past the peak of music's heritage, and like the others he has lost none of his skill. With programme based on the excellent tunes of Monk and Gillespie, group's impact level rose well above nostalgia. Though the evening reminded us that, without the contributions of these men, jazz would only be a great deal poorer but a different.

IN PUTTING together the strands of his present group Miles Davis has out to restrict his own range of expression: so, at least, one concludes at Saturday's concert at the RFI. As attuned to jazz-rock would have plenty to enjoy. Three drummers played a heavy multi-rhythmic wall sound—occasional shivers with b and triangles were less successful. Incessant feedback spoiled M. Jarrett's electric piano solos for but I was very impressed with a phaser Gary Barz. His tone surprisingly mellow; he never indulged ungainly noises, he demanded a steady flow of improvisation, but he was quick to roughen when a more abrasive attack justified.

It was this kind of selectivity the leader ignored. Davis's trumpet acts as a virtuosic conductor, musical energy and he clearly relishes attracting to it, by spitting out a compelling phrases, those correct percussion sounds crashing around. But this was all he did. Most of time he amplified his horn and trotted the sound with a foot-pedal more rarely, he blew high notes a microphone. There was no clear mood, none of the old-fashioned willing victim of the all-shrillied where a trumpet must scream heard above the clamour? But he did not choose to operate pedals.

in a years on, we are great new way is by finger

Tomorrow: Keith Dewar restores his 19th-century New Zealand Wiseman.



# FASHION GUARDIAN

Alison Adburgham on fakery and Russian finery



## Before the Revolution

CLIVE, who closed his couture house a few months ago, is now consultant design director for Dorville, working in association with Richard Duplock the resident designer; and last week the first Dorville collection under Clive's direction was shown. It is inspired by the Columbia film, "Nicholas and Alexandra," which will have its opening in aid of the Spastic Society on November 23, attended by the Queen. To me there is always something phoney about fashion "inspired" by films. What it really means is fashions inspired by film companies. It is all part of getting advance interest in a film before it has been seen, getting it talked about even before the film critics have reviewed it. Dress houses, cosmetic concerns, milliners, shoemakers, hairdressers are all invited to jump on the publicity wagon, to create "the look" of the film's period.

Another reason for my dislike of this kind of exercise is that it is an encouragement to designers to look backwards to past periods. Too much looking backwards goes on nowadays without any additional encouragement. Dress designers doodle around in the twenties, the thirties, and forties, with flashbacks into Victorian and Edwardian times. So far we have waited in vain for the emergence of a look that is relevant to the 1970s.

Clive, when a couturier, was forward looking. He was London's youngest, most avant garde couturier. Sometimes he got rather carried away by the beautiful and exciting modern fabrics with which he loved to experiment—but he was never carried backwards. Yet when I talked to him about this Nicholas and Alexandra collection for Dorville, he was unrepentant. He said that when Columbia approached him, showed him the stills of the film, and the original costumes designed by Yvonne Blake and Castillo, he fell in love with the clothes of pre-revolutionary Russia. He was enchanted to design evening dresses in the same mood... long velvet skirts with frilled blouse tops in fine crepe; crepe dresses with tucked sleeves and late jabots; velvet capes falling in fullness from rounded yokes. There was a picture of one of these Dorville evening dresses in last Wednesday's Guardian. And they will be in the shops in time for the Christmas party season. Clive says, and I agree with him on this, that party dresses now are not so much fashion as fantasy, you can "dress up" in the fancy dress of any period.

For daytime, he has restricted his Nicholas and Alexandra influence to working with fabrics reminiscent of the period: shantung, soft linens, cotton voiles—with a few Edwardian touches such as long reversed jackets, tie and jabot neckline. Also sailor collars, which come from Edwardian children's clothes. But these in any case have appeared everywhere in the spring 1972 ready-to-wear collections, influenced by Nicholas and Alexandra. Everyone is suddenly doing sailors.

## Winter wrappings

ONE DOES NOT, nowadays, divide the sheep from the fakes. All well-bred fakes are socially acceptable—fake fleece, fake fur, fake suede. They may even be preferred to the real thing by some people for other reasons than price; they are not so heavy, they are more easily cleaned, more adaptable to fun-fashions in bright colours. Yet the fashion for fakery has not affected the demand for real sheepskin and suede. What it has done is to stimulate the makers of sheepskin coats into styling them more sharply in a more sophisticated, less contrived manner. One of the most desirable town coats I have seen this winter is a neatly fitting reversed sheepskin, sooty black fleece inside, holly red suede outside, black silk frog fastenings. It costs \$85 at the Sir Mark shop, 33 King's Road, from which the suede and sheepskin coats in our pictures come.

The Sir Mark shops are newcomers on the suede and sheepskin scene, but already there are two in the King's Road, one in Kensington High Street,

one in Romford, one in Ilford, and, a Sir Mark unit in "Up West" near Oxford Circus, about opposite British Home Stores. Mr and Mrs Newman, owners of Sir Mark, also own "The Suede and Leather People" at 56b King's Road, near Peter Jones. This is a more tranquil shop, less boutiquey in atmosphere and tending to more expensive things.

The Sir Mark clothes are designed by Mrs Newman and made up by different makers-up, some by long-established sheepskin firms. For example, the shaggy coat in our picture is made by Morlands of Glastonbury. They also stock some of the beautiful Beged-Or leather clothes from Israel: expensive, but irreproachable in colour and cut. A pale green Beged-Or blazer in smooth soft calf is \$45, whereas a complete Sir Mark's trouser suit in French calf costs from \$36.95. Suede blazers are from \$22, suede waistcoats with pockets only \$5.95. Zipped jacket jackets particularly coloured are \$14.95.



TOP LEFT: Reversible wrap coat in pure wool green Douglas tartan reversing to grey Douglas; black braid edging black belt, by Glen Lockhart. Alternative colours: Buchanan tartan reversing to plain dark green, or Anderson tartan reversing to plain dark blue. Sizes up to maximum 42 inch length and 44 inch hip, made to measure for £12.50 (plus 20p postage) from Glen Lockhart, Aberdeen, Fife, Scotland. A full colour brochure shows their range of tweeds, tartans, and matching knitted traditional, non-trendy country clothes. Also men's and women's tartan winter dressing gowns of super-fine brushed merino wool, in choice of six tartans, £11.75 to £13 according to size. Picture by Frank Martin.

CENTRE LEFT: Ribbed high polo neck jumper by John Craig, approx £2.50 at Girl, Oxford; Neazwear; Peter Robinson. Cream Viyella loose over-shirt by Jeff Banks, sizes 10-16, approx £6.50 at Marshall & Snelgrove, Oxford Street; Crowthers, Kensington High Street; gaberdine Oxford bags with turn-ups by Jeff Banks, approx £7.50 at all branches of Fotheringay & Hepplewhite. Leather belt by John Jessel, £5 at Elie, all branches. Picture by Frank Martin.

LEFT: Arran knitted three-piece with coloured braid edging, designed by Sally Levison for Levison Originals, cream only. Sizes: small, medium, large. Duffie coat £15; trousers £12.50; polo neck jumper £7 (all prices approximate) at Aquascutum, Regent Street; Just Looking, King's Road; Vicky Boutique, Cobham; Jenners, Edinburgh; Tramps, Henley on Thames; Book's Fashions, Sunderland. Picture by Frank Martin.

TOP RIGHT: For him, real shaggy sheepskin coat, cream only, with bright quilted lining in red, blue, green, gold, or patterned, £79.95. For her: reversed sheepskin coat with shaggy sheep edging, £65. From a selection at Sir Mark Shops at 33 and 192 King's Road; 185 Kensington High Street; also at Up West, Oxford Circus; The Suede & Leather People, 56b King's Road. Picture by John Adrian.

RIGHT: Brown suede coats in stone, tan, dark or light brown. His £42, hers £29.95, from Sir Mark Shops (addresses above). Hats by Herbert Johnson. Picture by John Adrian.



## The Fenwick Weekender

Showproof jacket in warm melton, fully lined. Two-way collar, deep double vents at back. Navy, Camel, Bottle Green. 10-18.

Carried away at Fenwick. £8.95. Send now. IT'S POST FREE. Jackets. Ground Floor. Open all day Saturday. New Bond St, London W1 01-629 9161

## Shadow in the eye COSMETICS BY PAT TAYLOR

and eye colours, packaged in little pots, and applied with little brushes, are old hat to past generations. Actors, for instance, were selling way back in the Thirties when tinted lip colouring had the prime name of Lip Pomade. Now, ching 40 years on, we are being at the great new way of making s and lips is by fingerwork from

Great Glissers (58p), Max Factor have potted some of their California Lip Gloss tints (35p) and Coty have brought out Smudge Pots (45p) containing eye shadows. The top end of the market is cashing in also on an old idea with Estée Lauder's range of eight new lip colours called. Glossamers packed in pots (£1.20) as well as in stick form (£1.30).

The products themselves are, of course, vastly different from the old potted variety. Indeed, the trade claim that some, at least, with their gel-like consistency, wouldn't pack well in sticks. But Revlon insist that "there's

more to it than that. Nowadays women seem keen to handle make-up and actually get their hands into it like kids playing with paint. Fascinating!"

Fascinating indeed. Unfortunately, however, blunt fingertips provide remarkably inefficient applicators—which is why those most professional men and women in the beauty business, the film make-up artists, always work with sponges and a variety of brushes. And this is why the post-war industry borrowed ideas from the professionals and introduced brushes as well as chisel-shaping the tops of some lipsticks and marketing shadows in stick form.

The colour trend in eye shadows is towards more smoky, slightly darker tints which team up with matching mascaras. Brighter, or deeper tones of lipstick are also being promoted though, because the industry is not sure exactly where to jump on the colour spectrum with any real authority. The resulting confusion allows all but conscious trendsetters to please themselves. For instance, Elizabeth Arden's new colours feature Forest Fire (an orange red) as well as orange-brown and pink-purple tonings. Estée Lauder's new offerings range from pale pink to deep red and rich

purple, while Orlane has bravely introduced one new colour only, a frank red. Miners, however, with their ear well tuned to the youthful market, are promoting the Vamp Look and strong, dark colours of cranberry, black cherry, and rusty red, while stating cheerfully "we think the really dark kick will be over by the end of this year but it's right now for our young customers." There goes that generation gap again. And if the pacemakers stick to what seems will be a near universal hunch for lacquer red lips next year, 1972 will still find the girls being sorted out from the women.

## Soothes sore throats and kills the germs that cause them

'Contac 4' is the new throat lozenge that not only soothes sore throats but also kills the germs that cause them. This is because it contains cetylpyridinium chloride, a powerful bactericide. So if you get a sore throat don't keep it, and don't pass it around! Take 'Contac 4'.





## The new local councils

Local government looks like being one of the quietest sectors in Mr Heath's quiet revolution. After two days' debate in the Commons today and tomorrow the Bill will disappear into the reflective solitude of a committee upstairs. However, what happens to it there is of moment to everybody, for local government touches the citizen more directly than many of the more publicised decisions made in Whitehall. About one third of public expenditure is the business of local councils, and the Government's intention is that a great proportion of it shall be borne by the ratepayer (though this is not a matter dealt with by the Local Government Bill; finance is to come later).

The revolution in local government promises to go off quietly partly because there has been enough compromise in it to please almost everybody—so that it is a rather pallid revolution in fact, in no way so radical as that proposed by the Redcliffe-Maud Royal Commission and promised by a Labour Government had it won the 1970 election. Secondly, talk about the reform of local government has been going on so long now that pretty everyone agrees that it is time for action. That is what the Government now proposes, with the expectation of reasonable concurrence from the Opposition, so that the new pattern of counties and district councils can begin to take shape in 1973, with the election of the new councils in the spring of 1974.

This timetable ought to be generally agreed now. To obstruct the progress of the Local Government Bill as part of a programme for embarrassing the Government would be mere factiousness, and damaging to the interests of orderly, efficient local government as such. Nevertheless, there will be scope for improving the Bill in committee, and in the Lords too, for Ministers have sensibly been receptive to expert opinion. The Bill deals in rather rarified areas of specialised expertise, but the ordinary citizen will be intimately concerned by the result of the professionals' dispute (to take one example) about the

allocation of planning powers and staffs between the counties (responsible for strategic planning) and the districts (given authority over most local planning, which will call for just as high a standard of planning as in the counties).

Many of the reservations about the Bill stem from the fundamental decision to have two tiers rather than all-purpose authorities, and there can be no going back on that now. However, there ought to be some assurance that adequate provision will be made for coordinating the activities of adjoining authorities, which will no doubt be just as much prone to bickering as they used to be. This will be especially important in the county areas surrounding the conurbations, for here the outmoded distinction between town and country is preserved. How are the metropolitan counties to secure their green belts, or their building land?

No sure judgment on the new structure can be made until it has been tested in practice. And several bits of it are still missing. A Boundaries Commission will have to recommend the new district council boundaries within the counties. The Commission should be less reverential in its attitude to established boundaries than the Minister has been over county boundaries. The aim should be to establish genuine socio-geographical groupings, reflecting the citizen's sense of belonging to a locality. Much more thought also needs to be given to the local communities within a district. In counties the parish councils are to be preserved, but no parish council style of neighbourhood council is envisaged for England's city dwellers (though local community councils are provided for in Wales, by a curious bit of national discrimination). The general effect of the reorganisation is to create larger authorities with proportionately fewer councillors than now. The price of that is likely to be remoteness, and a sharpening of the Us-and-Them split between citizen and local authority. This is potentially the most dangerously weak spot in the new style of local government.

## Through the Berlin wall

The chances of a successful end to the second stage of the Berlin agreement, the talks between the two Germanies, have improved dramatically. When the Four Powers first signed their part of the agreement in September, the optimists were talking of Christmas as the date by which the complex intra-German negotiations could be expected to end. But ten days ago the East German leader, Herr Honecker, said he thought they could end this month, and after a four-day session between the two sides last week it looks as though he may be right.

East and West Germany have had to settle the details of the transit arrangements between West Germany and West Berlin. By all accounts a draft has now been agreed. The other set of talks between the Senate of West Berlin and the East, which deal with the arrangements for West Berliners to cross over into the Eastern half of the city, are taking longer. These are certainly the most interesting discussions. For the Eastern side they involve the sudden influx of a large number of West Berliners, and all the psychological repercussions of that. For the West it allows the

chance for people to revisit their families after several years' separation. But if as seems likely agreement on this is also imminent Berliners will be able to be re-united again at Christmas.

The speed at which these intra-German talks have gone is all the more remarkable after the initial stalling over an agreed German text. But it is one more sign of the enthusiasm and urgency which the Soviet Union is now putting behind its drive for a new modus vivendi with Western Europe, and in particular West Germany. The idea seems to have taken hold in the Kremlin and in East Germany that Herr Brandt is the man to deal with, and further delay on Berlin will only strengthen the German Rightwing and perhaps lose the chance of détente for several years more. After all the years of describing West Germany as some kind of powerhouse of revanchism, sympathetic and frankly admiring articles about West Germany's economic miracle have appeared in "Izvestia" and other Russian papers. With the complementary recognition by the West of the Oder-Neisse line, a new phase of realism in East-West relations seems to be setting in.

## More questions on Concorde

The French tend to regard the Concorde as the eighth wonder of the world (and to think of it as superior to the other seven because it was made in France). The British tend to grumble about Concorde. They wonder whether it is not too noisy and whether it is worth the money. M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, whose soaring attacks on the French establishment could never be described as grumbles, is now to ask the National Assembly to reduce the French part of the Concorde budget by half. The Assembly's eyes are firmly fixed on the stars. The chances that it will accept M Servan-Schreiber's motion are as insubstantial as a vapour trail. Nevertheless the Assembly may be forced to discuss the matter, and this in itself will be a healthy thing. M Servan-Schreiber has said correctly that there is a French "patriotic taboo" which prevents politicians from criticising Concorde. In previous generations, he said, the same taboo prevented any questioning of the usefulness of the Maginot Line. That sort of taboo is better abolished.

The difficulty about the Concorde debate is that nobody yet knows whether its economics are going to be good enough. We all know that it has

already cost Britain and France a great deal of money and that the price is still going up. We all know that Concorde flies and that Mr Trubshaw and M Turcat like it as an aeroplane. What is not known is whether passengers will like it too. Will they be able to afford to pay the economic cost of flying in it? From sources which are probably better than those available to other French politicians M Servan-Schreiber has information which suggests that the economic transatlantic return fare by Concorde will be £300 (presumably first class only) whereas the comparable fare by Boeing would be £108 (presumably economy) when the Concorde comes into service. He also says that because of its limited range Concorde could land regularly at the end of a flight from Paris to New York only—but only if it could depend on receiving priority from ground control. And this, M Servan-Schreiber says, is "not practicable" because ground-control cannot give this guarantee. Finally, M Servan-Schreiber says, Concorde's noise-level exceeds the permitted limit at most international airports. Before we go much further with Concorde—at £1½ millions a week—it would be reassuring to know the answers to M Servan-Schreiber's assertions.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The long narrow pool in Foynton Park tends to be neglected by ornithologists and, indeed, I have never seen any unusual birds there. Nevertheless, it usually holds a fair selection of the commoner wildfowl, and since the water is so narrow that the birds can be easily observed, it is a good place for the beginner. The other day the pool held mallard, tufted duck, Canada geese, moorhens, black-headed gulls and a pair of mute swans with seven brown and white cygnets. The most numerous birds, however, were coots of which there are at least 200, a large number for so small a water. Mistle thrushes are aggressive and fearless birds and we watched one, flying swiftly across the pool, almost collide with a black-headed gull. It was the larger bird, however, which took evasive action while the thrush, with a rattling call of anger, held straight on its way. Our terriers, during their incursions into the waterside vegetation, emerged with many sharp-pronged seeds of bur-marigold inextricably entangled in their coats. There are two species of this plant in Britain, both much less common north of Lancashire than south of it and both abundant waterside plants throughout Cheshire. Many lapwings arrived in my part of north Cheshire during the first week of the month, and there were immense and restless congregations in pastures where there had been none in October.

L. P. SAMUELS

POLLUTION is something we tend to associate with our Western, capitalist economy. But the Russians also have pollution troubles. In particular, there has been a running battle for five years between industrial and scientific interests over the fate of the great Lake Baikal, far out in Siberia.

The government has lately stepped in to impose a settlement on the factions.

Baikal is unique. It is a great trench, up to a mile deep and 300 miles long, forming an abrupt end to the Siberian plain as you go East at the latitude of England. Beyond Baikal are mile-high mountains, and beyond them lies China.

Being so deep, Baikal contains a fifth of all the fresh water in the world. Three-quarters of its 1,200 species of fauna are found nowhere else: for example, it has its own breed of seals, more than a thousand miles from the sea and thus from any other seals.

Some of the species from the depths are distinctly weird. When I was at Baikal in 1968, I visited the Vakhangov Limnological (Lake-Study) Institute, on the west bank and was able to see in the showcase tadpole-shaped creatures, but with heads about six inches across, covered in white woolly fur and with big brown spaniel eyes.

Until the mid-sixties, no industry was practised on Baikal except fishing (for sturgeon and more humdrum breeds). In 1905, in the Russo-Japanese war, railway tracks were laid across the ice to shorten the route East for the troop trains on the trans-Siberian (which normally goes round the southern end).

But in a more fundamental way modern life hardly touched the lake until 1965, when a cellulose plant was put up on the East bank and at once started to pollute the lake.

When I went there in May, 1968, a woman research officer of the Institute said that their director had been to Moscow to protest about the pollution. "As he got out of the car on his return," she said, "he raised both arms like a boxer and shouted 'we've won'."

"The Minister was sacked as a result," she added with satisfaction. "Anyway, there is an eddy at their outflow point,

Pollution is not a problem confined to Western capitalist societies, as MICHAEL CONNOCK explains in a report on a running battle to keep clean a great Siberian lake.

## Battle over Baikal

DRAWING BY RICHARD YEEND



which brings their effluent back to their water intake point. Serve them right."

I was unable to check up about the Minister, but my informant was certainly over-optimistic. Since then, more recent Western visitors have come back with tales of further pollution, notably by timber-felling around the rivers which feed the lake.

A government decree attempting to restrict the pollution was issued in 1969, and another on June 16 this year (this one, however, was published only on September 24). On October 27 this year, Pravda, published an objective-sounding article over the name of a deputy prime Minister of the USSR, Mr I. Novikov, which set out the story to date and detailed the measures now being taken to protect the lake.

The Baikal cellulose factory, writes Mr Novikov, "is for the time being the only one in the country processing cellulose for the high-resistance cord which is urgently necessary for the aircraft and automobile industries. The location of the factory on Baikal is determined by the special requirements of purity and stability of content of the water used in the production of such cellulose. Only Baikal water fully satisfies them."

Mr Novikov goes on to say that an elaborate purifying plant was designed. However, "the Baikal cellulose factory, was put into operation in 1964, with the purifying installations, in breach of existing directives."

"As a result, in the running-in period of the technical installations, dumping in the lake of

insufficiently treated effluent was allowed.

"Cases of pollution of the lake in the initial period of work created an incorrect view about the harmfulness of the factory for the natural life of Baikal and caused legitimate alarm on the part of public opinion and of individual scientists."

"At the present time equipment for purifying the effluent according to an improved scheme, allowing complete neutralisation of the outflows, is being brought into operation. In this way the causes for alarm about the fate of the lake, are being removed."

Mr Novikov also lists other measures being taken to protect the lake. A second cellulose plant, on the river Selenga which flows into Baikal, is not to be allowed to start operations until the full completion of its purification installations.

Further, the floating of logs down the river, which fouls them up by depositing rotting bark for example over their beds, is to be stopped. Instead, roads have been constructed to carry the timber.

Not only that, but "special detachments have been created for the cleaning out from river beds of timber lost in log-floating. These detachments have already raised and cleared out more than 150,000 cubic metres of timber."

The fish stock, which was seriously depleted by the loss of spawn in the polluted rivers, is to be restored by a temporary ban on commercial fishing.

Finally, "forest parks, reservations, rest bases, camping sites and hotels" are to be built on the shores of the protected lake for nature lovers. Special posts are to be set up on the Committee of Forest Control to see that the Government's directives are complied with. Meanwhile, one can only hope that the measures succeed. Certainly the Russians are showing themselves as concerned about pollution as anyone else. At the other end of the country, for example, they have been getting anxious about the befouled state of the Baltic.

The Soviet industrial lobby with its urge to maximise output, is of course well entrenched. But the scientific community also has its institutions which, as the Baikal affair has shown, are able and willing to fight.

## Soviet motive honourable

### TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Having just returned from Moscow, I read your leading article, *Approach to Disarmament* (November 5), with great surprise.

You say that the Soviet proposal for a world disarmament conference in 1972 "is realistic" and that the Soviet Government "knows very well" that such a conference "could not get very far." In other words the Soviet proposal is not only "unrealistic"; it is cynical and irrelevant propaganda.

That was not the impression I got from talking last week to scientists and politicians in Moscow. I came away convinced that the Soviet Government were seriously working for world disarmament under inter-

national control, and that that was why their proposal for a conference had been made. And I remember what Mr Kosygin said to Senator Church of the US last July: "My Government stands ready to support arms reduction, nuclear or conventional, partial or complete."

In any case, Academician Emelyanov is coming to take part in a conference in the Conway Hall in London on November 26-28; the conference is to discuss "Nuclear Weapons: Political and Military Dangers of the Arms Race." Academician Emelyanov was a member of U Thant's committee of experts on "The Effects of Nuclear War" (1967), and "The Political Dangers and Economic Cost of the Arms Race" (1971).

Could you perhaps send a representative to the Conway Hall to clear up with the

Academician what his Government's policy really is?

You say "disarmament is important." You pin your hopes to SALT and mutual balances of forces reductions in Europe. With respect, both are technically much more complex, and politically much less likely to succeed, than a Treaty of General Disarmament.

Such a treaty cannot be made by the methods of the old diplomacy, but only by public debate with top level statesmen taking part. The motives which you say will "get things done"—"spending less on armaments and more on other things"—apply much more strongly to general disarmament than they do to SALT and MBFR.—Yours etc.,

Philip Noel-Baker,  
18 South Eaton Place,  
London SW 1.

### Catholic failings

Sir,—Although I sympathise with much of Dr Walker's letter (November 12) I would not agree that the only villains are parish priests. The crisis in the Catholic Church disturbs every Catholic and the divisions are not found just between priest and people, but between priest and priest, layman and layman, even Cardinal and Cardinal.

During this exciting period of adapting to the changes initiated by the Vatican Council, these sharp divisions of opinion are not surprising. If the Church is Catholic it should be able to contain within it a vast range of views. Unfortunately, those who have been slow to welcome the changes are often intolerant and appear to demand that those who differ from them be excluded from the Church.

This has often been the case with the Catholic Church in England. Sixty years ago George Tyrrell suggested a broader view to us, so in our narrow-mindedness we expelled him and refused him Christian burial. And in our own day Kenneth Allen's inspiring ministry suffered and finally came to an end due in large part to the intolerance of his fellow Catholics.—Yours faithfully,

John Baker,  
10 Kipling Close,  
Pound Hill,  
Crawley, Sussex.

### Loyalty explained

Sir,—On reading my letter (November 2) about "Labour loyalty," I feel that it could be misunderstood and cause embarrassment to my local party.

I therefore, want to make it quite clear that it is an expression of my personal feelings, that I held the party and trade union officers I quote in proof of my "grass roots origin" before a serious heart complaint put a premature end to my political activities, and that it was written in revulsion at the insinuation that Roy Jenkins and his friends voted for Europe in order to keep the aquatic choirmaster Ted Heath in office.

John J. Likier,  
87 Chesford Road,  
Luton,  
Bedfordshire.

### Some of my best friends...

Sir,—Who are the arrogant Common Marketers we hear so much about? I flatter myself that I know most members of the Parliamentary Labour Party and I have never met these scornful political buccaners.

Pro-Europeans, in fact, range from Charles Pannell and Michael Stewart to Andrew Faulds and Paul Rose. They include far more trade unionists than professors and the Co-operative Group found six for the pro-EEC vote on October 23. They are a normal cross-section of the PLP who attend conscientiously to the business of the House, are dutiful in their constituencies and stump the country at weekends.

The only common thread that joins them is a consistent belief in a united Europe organised ultimately on a Socialist pattern for the greater good of mankind everywhere. They dislike the current nationalistic and opportunist trends in the Movement and believe that the European view must continue

to have expression and representation in the councils of the PLP. Does such belief and action constitute "arrogance" or "cool effrontery" as is now suggested; against all past tradition and practice?—Yours etc.,

Arthur Palmer,  
House of Commons.

### Relying on fish

Sir,—You rightly say in your letter this morning (November 12) that in certain poor parts of the country a school of herring is a natural resource and that Britain's stand on EEC fishing limits must take account of this. I hope you will be equally forthright in any dispute between Britain and Iceland in recognising that in Iceland these schools of fish are a whole nation's sole "natural resource."

Yours faithfully,  
J. C. Griffiths,  
Gaston House,  
Little Bellingham,  
Near Bishop's Cleeve, Shropshire.

### Local radio: US experiences and English fears

Sir,—Derek Parker ("A whiff of fresh air from America"—November 13) seems to believe that American commercial radio has produced some beneficial side effects. He may be right. But the few technical advances which have resulted from commercial radio should not be allowed to hide that institution's truly pernicious character. And if, as Mr Parker points out, a few non-commercial radical radio stations have come into being in America, these have done so only at great cost and by surmounting enormous odds.

The interruption of radio programmes every few minutes by commercials is not, I'm afraid, merely a matter of technique (as Mr Parker implies). It is the keystone of the theory on which all commercial radio is founded: the creation of a market for goods. Radio in the US (and soon in Britain) exists so that the few can profit from the many, and the easiest way to soften up the many is to bombard them with an avalanche of seemingly innocuous (when not offensive)

commercial "messages" all skillfully constructed and timed and scheduled to produce a "consumer" mentality.

Such advertising is too readily dismissed by many British commentators as harmless innuendo; inane it may be, but it is very harmful, and advertisers are very serious. They have already cowed the American public into buying up the free-enterprise system by purchasing hundreds of useless and unnecessary items, and soon, it appears, they are to go to work on Britain.

It is above all the non-profitability of American radical radio stations which distinguishes them from their commercial counterparts, and which Mr Parker fails to mention. The most radical pop music in New Haven used to come (and hopefully still does) not from a station intent on making money but from Yale University's WYBC; WYBC in New York (which figures in Mr Parker's article) is run by the Riverside Church. To be non-profitable and to exist, you must either have a big daddy (like WYBC

or WYVR) and devoted listeners (like Pacifica).

I have spent the past two years in relative bliss listening to the BBC after coming to Britain from America. And I can see no possibility of independent non-profit stations like Pacifica occurring here after the advent of commercial radio. The first place, they would have to be covering the same territory as Radios 3 and 4, and doing it less well.

Even more importantly, collecting the kind of subscriptions necessary to keep a listener-supported station on the air would be doubly difficult in a country whose public is already required to spend a substantial amount of money in TV and radio licences. The way to better radio in Britain lies in improving and expanding the BBC. It is dangerous to abandon the fight against commercial radio and to hope for the best.—Yours sincerely,

Jonathan M. Wells,  
12 Binswood Avenue,  
Luton, Beds.  
Bedfordshire.

More letters: page 12

## Introducing Quakers

a paper-back by  
George H. Gorman

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PETER JENKINS

## Body politic

FAIRLY comfortable" is how a hospital bulletin in the state of the Labour Party might put it. When we examined the patient our diagnosis was somewhat guarded: we were waiting to see how the anti-bodies in the centre would react to the attack of the anti-bodies in the periphery. In fact the centre reformed its natural life-function and the patient can be removed safely from the danger list though a long convalescence is clearly necessary.

In other words, the centre of the Labour Party has been able to maintain the balance of power. That is the meaning of the vote of the first ballot for the election of the deputy leader. It suggests a polarisation of the party. Mr Michael Foot increased his support 29 votes over last year's poll, a very creditable performance. Mr Roy Jenkins, in spite of his controversial behaviour the night of October 23, retained his last year's 7 and with 140 first ballots fell only 3 short of re-election.

However, it is necessary to make allowances for the verbal polishing effect of Anthony Wedgwood Benn's intervention, and chever you look at vote one message is clear. The centre of the party, represented by the 50 MPs voted with the whip on the second ballot, but for Jenkins as deputy leader does not regard the Euro-issue as a sufficient reason for permitting a shift to the left.

The final result—which we know tomorrow—could be somewhat different. In the belief that Mr Jenkins is safely home some may be inclined to teach a little lesson by reducing majority. The elections to Shadow Cabinet, which being decided by the rules which assist organ groups within the party, well result in some changes. It needs only two votes to shift the delicate balance in that body.

The balance can be defined in various ways. In terms of the balance of power, in terms of the balance of the Common Market, or in terms of the balance of the elegant taxonomy created by Mr William Ealing North—opponent right-wing so-called lecturer. The vulnerable members of the Shadow Cabinet, Mr George Thomson, Harold Lever and Mrs Roy Williams—can be used to either or all of categories according to choice. So although Jenkins looks sure to be re-elected his position as deputy leader is going to be a very complex one.

Jenkins's sworn enemies are making his position as formidable as possible by agitating the whole of the party's fighting strategy on outstanding opposition to the Common Market. Even if the Government cannot be brought down by engineering an early election on October 28, Mr Jenkins can perhaps rough down.

Very diverting though all is, with Mr Jenkins's villain or hero according to taste, it would be a mistake to let for a moment to the left or the right of the party's position in the party of the left kind. The major measurable shift to the left has taken place in Labour Movement has to do with the Common Market and nothing to do with being plunged into it. It took place in Labour was in office can be summed up in words: Jones and

it may be going on in instantaneities cannot be red. It is probably no more than a natural attack of the Labour Party. The Labour Party is a not very radical of government but is a party of opposition. The responsibilities of office are the activism of the parties and the annual election. Nothing so it has yet happened to it that the party will be casting around, ready leadership and pick scent of power again.

Benavite analogy is not instructive in the creation. Roy is no Nye whole purpose this year to save his position in Labour "Establishment" rather than cut loose and, so far he has done.

story does repeat itself likely to do so in the of the great Benavite "man" more likely as each of the two factions enough to immo- the Labour Party. The divisions of ideological personality, although do not exactly cord to the divisions over the common Market have institutionalised by it. r faction can capture derahip, neither can be ad from it. The Shadow t for the time being like having the der of a formal coalition, we may see the Party ruled in a t, by a Grand Coalition recariously together by te alliance.

# Something dubious in the desert

from WALTER SCHWARZ, Jerusalem, Monday

"WE are more Middle-Eastern than we like to think," observed the "Jerusalem Post" dryly a few months ago. It was just after the annual report of Israel's State Controller had revealed nepotism, wastefulness, and every conceivable kind of malpractice and ineptitude in Government departments.

The Post was more right than anyone realised at the time. It was then supposed to be a secret — though every Israeli schoolboy knew — that at Abu Rodeis in occupied West Bank the Government was supervising the output of 117 oil wells it had taken over from the Egyptians. A new, foreign-owned concessionaire, called Midbar (Israeli word for desert) had stepped up production from 4.5 million tons a year to six million.

What every schoolboy did not know was what an Israeli Government geologist recently claimed to have discovered in the desert that the Government's supervising company, Netivei Neft, was riddled with "corrupt practices of shocking dimensions, especially bribery and theft of equipment."

The Netivei Neft scandal seemed to get worse and worse. An inquiry by a former attorney general, Mr Moshe Ben-Zeev, accused the deputy Finance Minister of allowing Netivei Neft's manager to sell equipment from a private exploration firm he owned, to Midbar, at 100 per cent profit, at a time when he was also the government supervisor of Midbar's operations.

Ben-Zeev found there was no evidence of theft to incriminate the manager — Mr Mordecai "Motty" Friedman — but the Israeli press

and parliament set up a howl, claiming the affair was being hushed up. The Minister of Justice, Mr Chaim Shapiro, came under mounting attack for not setting up a public enquiry. It was pointed out that the firm of lawyers looking after "Motty's" old firm was called Firon, Shapiro and Alexandroni. The Shapiro in the firm used to be none other than the Minister. At present it is the Minister's son.

On Sunday the Cabinet bowed to the pressure and Mr Shapiro decided to appoint a commission of inquiry after all. In a cabinet session that made history because large chunks of the papers were officially read out to the press, the Minister explained he had been "in two minds all along" about appointing a commission — and had finally made up his mind to do so the very morning.

Mrs Meir vigorously defended her Minister of Justice, and also her deputy Minister of Finance, but added that it was "quite legitimate for anyone to voice his view on the way in which the affair has been handled."

The Netivei Neft inquiry will be the third in Israel's history. The first was into the Alaksa Mosque fire in 1969. The second was into the soccer scandal, that affair, earlier this year, was perhaps the biggest blow to national amour propre that Israel has ever suffered.

A routine inquiry by a firm of private detectives into infractions of football association rules came up with something bigger: that Israeli soccer was regularly fixed by big time pools punters, using Mafia type methods.

Everyone concerned was so terrified, or so deeply insulted, that it took weeks before anyone could be persuaded to talk. At last, a

newly returned from seeing the refugee camps of India can have had so little to say about the statistics of suffering as Danny Kaye had yesterday. He was in London at the end of a five weeks tour of South-east Asia on behalf of the United Nations Children's Fund, during which he spent three days in Calcutta and New Delhi.

Only three days to investigate and film the plight of more than nine million displaced persons? Surely the visit smacked of some showbiz stunt, over before the geography and the compassion have clarified. Especially as Mr Kaye did not seem to know just where West Bengal was. But his instincts and his actions are unpuncturable, however hard the cynic pricks.

This is partly because Kaye has been helping UNICEF for so long — he made a first fund raising film, "Assignment Children," 17 years ago — that you cannot accuse him of choosing his cause for his convenience. It's also because that unlike some of the instant pundits he mimicked — thumb through waisted — elder-statesman style — he refuses to give sonorous opinions: "How the hell can I after three days?"

So he sits there at his press conference, wearing that same odd mixture of clothes — the tennis shirt, the shoes that let the daylight in deliberately — and deals with questions like: "How did you feel Mr Kaye?" "Honey, I feel the same way each time. Children are the innocent victims of every disaster." Or:

season because a rival group did the same thing better. This was months ago. The football season has now reopened; most of the members of the football association have been replaced; a number of players and teams have been suspended; and betting is as keen as ever.

That Israel can be more "Middle Eastern" than she likes to think comes as the second blow to its self-esteem this year. The first was the revelation by sociologists that Israelis, who think of their society as egalitarian, are really no more equal than anyone else.

As if this were not bad enough, the traditional image of Israel has taken a beating in yet another department. This is the realisation that, notwithstanding what happened in the early hours of June 5, 1967, Israel is not a particularly efficient country. Research in the Tel-Aviv

School of Business Efficiency recently revealed that Israeli managers are relatively untrained, pig-headed, aggressive, and inefficient.

This surprises foreign admirers more than natives, who are used to seeing the same bit of road dug up three times in three months: first by the drainage men, second by the gas people, and third by the telephone engineers. They expect to wait a week in Jerusalem for a letter posted the previous night in Tel-Aviv, and they think of a letter written to a Ministry as being about as effective as casting their bread on the water. But for their inefficiency, as for so many other things, the Israelis can safely blame the Arabs. "The only people who know how to organise things properly," they say to each other, "go into the regular army, and there, after all, is where we need them most."

THE two policemen who stand outside the grand regency mansion in Hillsborough, guarding His Excellency the Governor of Northern Ireland — and last night and for the next two nights the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition — have a less enviable task than many other constables in the Province. Elsewhere police stations, however tiny, are occluded in sandbags and barbed wire surrounded by barricades and searchlights. But not the little station outside Government House: according to the faintly disgruntled constable who stood there yesterday, "The Governor thinks that sandbags will spoil the look of his building."

SIMON WINCHESTER on security surrounding Mr Wilson's Ulster visit.

## Colonial home



LORD GREY: NO SANDBAGS

But Mr Wilson can still sleep easy in the guest room tonight once he and his three aides have settled in at the former home of the first Marquis of Downshire, Lord Grey of Naunton, the present Governor, who, as Ralph Grey once ran a string of businesses in New Zealand, said yesterday he was well used to looking after visiting worthies, and security for the Labour leader's visit was "well in hand."

Mr Wilson, according to Lord Grey, given the run of the guest wing at Government House because "he'd get just the same treatment in any of the colonies." As Leader of the Opposition, he's reckoned to be worth rather more than the couple of rooms at the hotel nearby where all his party colleagues usually stay.

So there he will be tonight, a mile from the Long Kesh internment camp, deep inside an estate surrounded by a wall during the Great Famine and which is now adorned with "Stick No Bills" signs surmounted by the Royal crest, and with his personage guarded by the Hillsborough Guard, an ancient private army now reduced to a plumed and cockaded pensioner.

This guard is only a ceremonial figure though and the police sergeant down at Hillsborough's main RUC station was not very sure at all of the plans for looking after the former Prime Minister. It was well after lunchtime yesterday before he was called to a briefing and while the locals do not expect any real nastiness in the town, the sergeant, a single Scotswoman, propped up against the waiting room coalscuttle, looked just a trifle forlorn.

"They told us we were going to be given our Stirlings back, but it now seems the blinking things aren't going to get here for six months or so," he moaned gloomily. "Wilson, though,

he's the army's problem. He won't bother us."

Anne Woods, a farmer's wife, who runs a small "craic" road from Government House, reckons Mr Wilson will have to look hard for pals in Hillsborough. "There are six Catholic families living here in the village. They might care for him, but the rest of us here think he's quite mad. He's not the faintest idea what's going on around here."

None of his six potential supporters were to be found yesterday afternoon, but there was the possible seed for an anti-Wilson demonstration out in the square, in the shape of a red-nosed and rather bleary-eyed old man who stumbled out of Sam Browne's Bar next door to Mr Wilson's shop. "I'm waiting on your man," he proclaimed to us all. "I'll have a few words to say to him when he gets here, you see." But then we told him he had a good six hours to wait until the convoy was due to sweep in through the wrought-iron mansion gates, so he ambled back in good Sam Browne's direction, muttering something about the whiskey being good in there.

And inside the house, Lord Grey's private secretary, a Major Robert Stevens ("the Governor can touch-type, you know, so there's nothing much for me to do") exuded an air of calm. He couldn't say whether Mr Wilson would be sleeping in the same bed the Queen had used on her last visit, though it was a distinct possibility. "I've been here 17 years and Her Majesty has been twice so we don't keep a special bedroom reserved for her. I suppose it's just possible one of Mr Wilson's party may find himself in the same room." But apparently no one in Transport House has considered the problem — there have been no notifications about anyone having allergies to Corgi hairs.

NEW roving ambassadors newly returned from seeing the refugee camps of India can have had so little to say about the statistics of suffering as Danny Kaye had yesterday. He was in London at the end of a five weeks tour of South-east Asia on behalf of the United Nations Children's Fund, during which he spent three days in Calcutta and New Delhi.

Only three days to investigate and film the plight of more than nine million displaced persons? Surely the visit smacked of some showbiz stunt, over before the geography and the compassion have clarified. Especially as Mr Kaye did not seem to know just where West Bengal was. But his instincts and his actions are unpuncturable, however hard the cynic pricks.

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DANNY KAYE: A LOT TO SAY ABOUT DIGNITY

JOHN CUNNINGHAM reports

## Danny's boys

"What was the advantage of being a famous actor?" The advantage was that they didn't know who I was. His only policy, he says, is to act like a lunatic with children everywhere.

Wasn't it incongruous for an actor to visit such human disaster? That almost launched Mr Kaye's rocket. His ageing golden locks bobbed resolutely as he retorted that for years, his profession had been maligner. It was no more incongruous for an actor to go to Calcutta than for a politician. Would

he then advise other Hollywood personalities to... He cut in firmly with: "I wouldn't encourage anyone to do anything he didn't feel like doing."

What did Mr Kaye think of the cuts in the American overseas aid budget? UNICEF is a recipient. At first he wouldn't answer; then a line came and he said that everyone in the organisation would have to work twice as hard if the reductions meant less staff. Then, was he going to Ulster, where the refugee problem was smaller but still

poignant. No. Then a gag occurred and he quipped: "What, and get my head shaved?" Again the locks bobbed.

It would be wrong to put too much interpretation into these pauses in the space of which Danny Kaye polishes his script in public. So he's getting on. How old is he? Answer: 114. He doesn't look it, whether or not he feels it. He hasn't appeared on stage here for 23 years. No regrets. He hasn't made a film for two years because nudity has taken over the world. "I don't want to show my ass to everybody."

However, there may be a new film coming up in Copenhagen next year. That's Ugly Duckling, a country where Kaye's feathers have gleamed in the past.

For a clown, Mr Kaye has a lot to say about dignity. The pavement philosopher in him "the basis of humanity." His work, says UNICEF, is a process of helping people shorn of their dignity to regain it. It works in many ways. His contribution will be a 50-minute television film which UNICEF hopes will be shown on the networks of member countries next year.

Couldn't the grainy horror speak for itself? "When people read about these children and their dreadful conditions they think 'How shocking' and forget all about it. But if they recognise a well-known figure among them they become more involved — there is a sense of identification." Mr Kaye isn't good at figures and can't tell you how many refugee children may have died by the time the UNICEF film is shown next March.

## MISCELLANY

### Old stock

IT COULD only happen to Neville Cardus. A few days ago, reviewing a Festival Hall concert in the Guardian, he swung a hefty bat at electronic Stockhausen. "I could compose like him myself," he wrote. "If I gave a year's hard study of his system, his know-how."

Three days on, a man who says he is Stockhausen's London agent has taken Cardus up on it. He has invited him to go to Cologne for 12 months' free instruction from the master, with a £1,000 scholarship thrown in. The one condition is that, if Sir Neville cannot compose like Stockhausen at the end of the year, he must return the £1,000.

Cardus, who could not persuade the agent that either of them was joking, reminded him that he was now about 80. "Verdi may have been capable of writing 'Falstaff' at 80, but I don't think I should like to write like Stockhausen at 80." The agent was loth to take such quips for an answer. He repeated his offer yesterday in writing. Cardus says he might reconsider, if Stockhausen would agree to teach him to compose like Franz Lehar.

warned her what was afoot was the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg.

THE CLERGY closed their book last night on the Queen's choice to succeed anti-permissive Charles Claxton as Bishop of Blackburn. The firm favourite at the final call-covers was Ted Williams, the man who pioneered the Church's mission in the Sheffield steel-works.

### Olympian height



Ann Rosenberg: moving

MAURICE GIRODIAS, who was waging the sexual revolution when Lord Longford was still teaching politics at Oxford, is looking for a new man to run his Olympia Press in London. Ann Rosenberg, who has been doing the job since Girodias opened here 18 months ago, is moving to New York in January to launch his Orlando imprint, which will publish erotic literature by and for women.

In the past couple of days, Girodias has offered the London office to Ed Victor, a founder-editor of "Ink" underground weekly sister of "OZ." Victor is no longer editing "Ink," but is still trying to keep it afloat. He has also retained connections with Jonathan Cape, where he is still a director, and the American publishers Random House. He says he is considering Olympia's offer.

Meanwhile Girodias, in London for the publication of "Moscow Nights," billed as the first erotic novel to be smuggled out of the Soviet Union, is waiting to hear whether the Director of Public Prosecutions is going to charge him (or Ann Rosenberg) under the Obscene Publications Act. His Soho office was raided last week and two homosexual books were taken away.

The last time he was prosecuted was in Germany two

years ago. He launched Olympia there with a novel called "Barbara," which brought him into court in Frankfurt. He discovered, he said, that the assessors had not had a chance to read it. "We hired a very bad actor, who set about reading the entire book to the court. After three days, we had proved that erotica can be boring, and we won the case."

### Hair Schmidt

THIS YEAR'S Joker's Medal of the Aachen Carnival Association has been awarded to the Defence Minister, Helmut Schmidt. He had earned it, the citation said, for creating the German Hair Force by issuing new instructions about the length of hair and the wearing of beards in the Services. He has accordingly added hairnets to the stock of the quarter-masters' stores.

Schmidt says he's concerned about what's under the skull not on top of it, and he told a group of generals the other day: "If you're still in favour of short back and sides I'll let them know what the length of hair of the old generals and field-marshalers used to be."

The Aachen Carnival Association presents the medal each January to the politician, German or foreign, it considers has struck the biggest blow against deadly seriousness. Two years ago it went to Denis Healey when he was Defence Minister. The fact that Schmidt has accepted an award at all has caused surprise. He comes from Hamburg, and Hamburgers traditionally eschew honours. But then, this is a special case.

### Smoke signal

IN THE greatest blow to the tobacco industry since the Royal College of Physicians, Fidel Castro has let slip on Chilean television that he has stopped smoking. Cuban revolutionaries, including Che, have always been great cigar-smokers, and, on his current trip to Chile, Fidel has been doling out Havana cigars to his friends and passers-by.

His decision to stop smoking has not been explained, though Cubanologists suspect it may have something to do with Castro's bronchial troubles. The Cuban leader has appeared fit enough in Chile, and played a 15-minute basketball match at the North on Sunday. Earlier, some reporters that he had a slight cold, caught with Korymb in a hilltop in a rainstorm.

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THERE IS no argument that asbestos can be dangerous stuff. A few years ago one medical researcher, Dr P. C. Elmes, told of a dutiful wife who held some asbestos sheeting for her husband to saw up. She was later found to be suffering from asbestosis, a form of lung disease akin to pneumoconiosis. Medical concern about the effects of asbestos dust was such that an international conference about it was held in New York seven years ago. It concluded that a lot more research was needed.

One of the problems is the time it takes for the effects of exposure to dust to become evident. Asbestosis can take ten years to develop and mesothelioma—the cancer of the pleura induced by asbestos dust—may not appear until thirty or forty years after the initial exposure. Since the widespread industrial use of asbestos only goes back about sixty years, it is only fairly recently that the medical hazards have become widely appreciated. It is only five years since mesothelioma was accepted as a compensable disease under the Industrial Injuries Act.

As a result of the detailed research carried out all over the world and the consequent fuss, far more stringent health standards have been introduced in Britain and other countries in the factories producing asbestos and for the workers who have to use it. The whole purpose of the regulations is to ensure that as little dust escapes into the atmosphere as possible. Bags must be made untearable, proper ventilation installed near machines, regular cleaning carried out, and special protective clothing worn.

But there still seem to be loopholes in the safety net and at least one of them has led to draconian action by city authorities in the United States. The cities of New York, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia have imposed a total ban on the spraying of asbestos mixes as part of the fireproofing of steel-framed buildings and there are signs that other city authorities will follow suit. Yet, according to sources in the British industry, the spraying process is "widely used" in this country. The question is, in view of the American action, should it continue? Harold Jackson reports

Like so many debates in this sort of area, the discussion gets highly technical. The process has the dual advantage of being 15 per cent to 20 per cent cheaper than anything comparable and of being much easier than the alternatives. It is primarily used to

## New York, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia have imposed a total ban on the spraying of asbestos mixes as part of the fire-proofing of steel-framed buildings. Yet according to sources in the British industry the spraying process is widely used in this country. In view of the American action, should it continue? Harold Jackson reports

fireproof the steel and concrete beams of buildings and is carried out on the site. The spraying process allows awkward corners to be covered much more efficiently than fastening on cladding by other methods. But, like any spraying process, it is wasteful—up to 25 per cent of the mixture doesn't cling to the beams. Its subsequent distribution is the cause at issue.

The Asbestos Information Committee, set up by the industry as a result of all the publicity about health hazards, says firmly that the evidence does not justify a ban in the United States, and certainly not in Britain.

### Exposure level

A dust survey has been carried out by the Asbestos Research Council (an organisation set up by the leading firms in the industry) in 18 buildings treated with sprayed asbestos insulation. It is generally agreed that an asbestos dust concentration of two fibres per millilitre constitutes an acceptable level of exposure over the lifetime of a worker in the asbestos industry (except in the case of blue asbestos which is no longer used for this purpose). In no case did the amount of asbestos dust in the atmosphere of the completed buildings exceed 4 per cent of this level.

What this does not answer is what the levels of dust were around the site when the spraying was being carried out.

One of the points brought out by recent research is how little exposure

may be needed to the dust to bring dire results. Research is now under way to try to cut down the amount of asbestos released into the air from car brake linings, for example. Obviously, any source of potential contamination must be regarded with suspicion.

One of the foremost researchers in this field is Dr L. J. Selikoff, of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York. Last year, in collaboration with a number of his colleagues, he published the results of a survey carried out during three thousand autopsies. The point he wanted answered was whether chrysotile asbestos particles (this is the commonest form of the mineral and accounts for 88 per cent of the world's output) were commonly found in the lungs of those living in the city.

The research was complex if only because of the size of the problem. Many of the fibres are only 3 or 4/100,000ths of a millimetre in diameter—well beyond the range of optical microscopes. Since one of the effects of the fibres' residence in the body is that it is broken down into its smallest elements, it is hardly surprising that some earlier researchers had failed to find them, even in the lung tissue of men known to have been exposed to the dust for years.

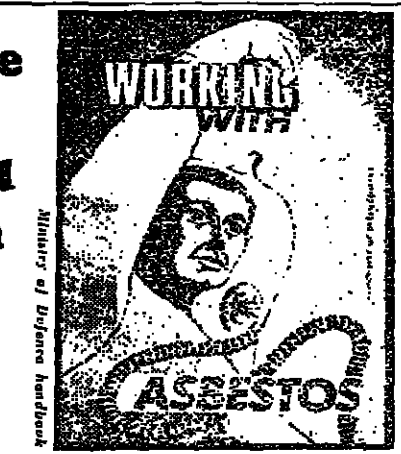
Dr Selikoff's team found that in more than one third of the cases fibres less than 1/10,000th of a millimetre (which were likely to be asbestos fibres) could be seen with an optical microscope. They then did

further work on a smaller sample with an electron microscope to get a positive identification of chrysotile. Using magnifications of up to 217,000 times they found that in 85 per cent of the cases asbestos fibres were positively identified. In their paper they commented: "Similar observations have been made in London. We anticipate that what is now found in these two cities will be found in other urban areas as well."

What this boils down to is that there is a generalised risk to the public at large from asbestos dust, though its source may not be known. Evidently it worried the Americans enough for them to ban one process which, by its very nature, is likely to spread fibres fairly widely.

In May, last year, the Government brought new regulations into operation for the safe use of asbestos. In the main they were concerned with the protection of workers, since they were made under the Factories Act 1961. Their application to the casual passer-by is more obscure. The industry has introduced its own code of safe practice which calls for a pre-dampening technique before the spray is applied. Using this, according to the Asbestos Information Committee, there is a total fibre concentration of three to four per millilitre around the immediate working area dropping to one fibre per millilitre 15ft away.

"At these levels" the committee says "it is the official view that expensive screening on site can be avoided provided other workers are kept at



least twenty feet away from the spray area."

This view is certainly not accepted by the New York authorities. Even before the decision to ban the process was taken the State Department of Labour said in its own code of practice that "it is doubtful whether 'safe' working areas can be found at less than 100 feet from the spray nozzle."

The New York code also laid down elaborate screening precautions with both vertical and horizontal isolation of the area being sprayed and the covering of any shafts in the vicinity. In the Royal Navy, which used the process in ships, no one is allowed anywhere near the spraying and the workers are obliged to wear a sort of diver's kit with an independent air supply.

### Small contractors

But there is also the more complicated question of how far the British regulations—whatever their adequacy—are actually observed. One of the characteristics of the construction business here is the large number of small contractors engaged in it. The regulations leave no doubt that the onus is on the main contractor to ensure that anyone working on the site sticks to the rules. The policing is done by the Factory Inspectorate.

But, as the TUC recently observed, "the inspectorate is still far short of the numbers needed."

There is a widespread belief that the Alkali Inspectorate can act as a

backstop, keeping track of any generalised contamination that may occur. It is not so. According to the Department of the Environment, asbestos spraying is not a registrable process and it is up to the local Medical Officer of Health to report any environmental pollution. He is a busy man, responsible for everything from measles on, and this must rank as one of his more arcane responsibilities.

Two scientists working for one of the large manufacturers report in the current issue of "Nature" on their measurements of atmospheric pollution and observed that "measurements of asbestos in air near asbestos factories have proved negative with present analytical methods, so under the sponsorship of the Asbestos Research Council we are developing a more sensitive technique." Their samples were collected with an electrostatic device drawing air through a 20,000 volt corona discharge, which is not likely to be in the inventory of your average town hall.

Nor, if it comes to that, is an electron microscope, which the two scientists regard as an essential tool for their measurements.

One of the principal research workers in this field in Britain, Dr Muriel Newhouse of the Institute of Occupational Health, says of the American action: "With the present evidence, I think they were probably quite right to clamp down. If the British Government seems to take a similar view since sprayed impet asbestos (to give it its formal designation) has now been deleted from all Royal Navy specifications and is being replaced by mineral fibre marine board, which has no asbestos content. This decision, incidentally, came at the same time as the new safety regulations for industry were introduced."

But the Asbestos Information Committee disagrees. "Asbestos spray," it says, "is the most effective method available for the fire protection of steel frame structures. The thermal insulation of irregularly-shaped plant, the prevention of condensation, and the acoustical improvement of certain types of building."

Even if action is taken we are not one of the worst. The navy has had considerable problems when it has come to breaking up ships with asbestos insulation, since there is again a major dust problem. It will be even worse when it comes to knocking down the buildings which we are now busily spraying.



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## LETTERS to the Editor

### Strengthening the ties

Sir,—We are in agreement with Mr K. A. G. Murray (November 8) when he speaks of the high level of ability to be found in the higher ranks of the police service. Only this summer we were involved in two projects in conjunction with two constabularies, Thames Valley and Bedfordshire, where we contrived to produce exciting and productive community service activities for disadvantaged young people.

Both of these projects involved participation of groups of Police Cadets, an admirable form of training, in our view, for the rôle they are soon to take up within the larger community. Our only regret is that more constabularies do not take advantage of the offer of resources constantly being made by both statutory and voluntary agencies.

To involve adolescents in giving service to their community has proven to be an efficient preventative mechanism, and one which increases the dignity and responsibility of individual young people. To have this possibility presented to them by the police can only serve to strengthen constructive ties between these young people and the police.—Yours faithfully,

Andrea Kelmanson,  
Community Service  
Volunteers.  
London E.L.

### Contradictions

Sir,—I could not help laughing when I read young Pat Nuttgens's outburst against me (Letters, November 2) and in his pique he clearly contradicts himself, making it almost superfluous for me to point it out. "Fine Art" never was the basis of design," he says, "in one breath whilst in another he struggles for 'The fusion of art, science, and life.' We all know, or should do, that the term 'Fine Art' is in Colleges of Art or Polytechnics a convenient way of describing a department concerned with art education and I trust design education will always be linked with this."

How ignorant he is of all that went before in the very making of his Polytechnic, and his comment that "I never tried out the links between art technology and the market" will make more people than I laugh loud and long. He has been handed "on a plate" a building and such advanced technical equipment and machinery that has rarely been achieved by any College of Art in this country.

It all cost well over a million pounds and was the result of autonomy gained for Colleges of Art by the National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design, collaboration from Her Majesty's Inspectors, and a very collective effort altogether.

Above all it was the result of support by local authority for our educational ideas that had gained recognition throughout the world. If one sees Fine Art students' work trampled on by technology,

students in Polytechnics is it right to sit back and say "all is well." This should not be seen as something terrible (as it may have been right), but as an interdisciplinary education problem to be solved collectively. It requires a great deal of self-analysis by all concerned, National Councils included, for the problem is vast and best tackled without personal rancour.

In the sixties Art and Design did not as Pat Nuttgens says "move into more and more separate areas of specialism," for the move was towards unification of all the multitudinous conglomerations of design subjects that we inherited and towards unification in art and design education as anyone familiar with the history will know. How right was Tyrrel Burgess in his article of November 1. The lost opportunities when he said that the chief reason why things have gone wrong is that the Department of Education and Science thought that the establishing of Polytechnics was just an administrative exercise.

Yours sincerely,  
Eric Taylor.  
Bramhope, Yorkshire.

### Time to act

Sir,—The plans by the British Section of Amnesty International to present petitions for the release of the prisoners of conscience is seen by Michael Lake as departing from Amnesty's traditional "detachment from the political issues involved."

These nine prisoners represent all those known and fully documented cases who have been imprisoned or restricted for over 10 years. Part of the normal work carried out by voluntary Amnesty groups—there are nearly 1,000—in 30 countries has been to plead by letters, delegations, etc. for the release of these prisoners.

The countries concerned are: China, Cuba, Greece, Paraguay, Rhodesia, Rwanda, Russia, Spain, Taiwan, and all have so far ignored these approaches through the well-worn Amnesty channels. We therefore feel that the time has come for action of a more public form to be taken.

On November 20 we shall be going, in separate groups, each of about 30 members, to the embassies of these countries and we shall publicly hand in a written petition for the release of each prisoner. This indicates no plunging into political issues, but merely a recognition that our "private" pleas have been for too long ignored, so that it becomes necessary to use these extreme cases to expose and embarrass governments for their violations of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

For from indicating any selectiveness on the part of

Amnesty International the cases have selected themselves. As it happens, the nine can represent an almost perfect example of Amnesty's "transnational detachment" as examination of the poll colour of the nine govern will show.—Yours,

Alan Groom, where  
Amnesty International, British Section,

### Divisive Bill

Sir,—As an instrument of political expediency, compromise, and ineffectual reasoning the recently passed Local Government Bill would be hard to better. It is difficult to see how the apparently far-reaching establishment of the Department of the Environment, one Secretary of State concept of which was to coordinate Government departments concerned with environmental planning, recent Bill is the art with its emphasis on division of planning functions at local level—functions by their very nature divisible.

In the important planning where close action is imperative, the particularly disastrous White Paper published this year discarded the concept of unitary all-purpose, a concept the Bill is even timider.

Structure and policy will be vested in the counties, but the preparation of most local plans and all decisions on the development will be at district level. It is a show of coordination achieved between the two for the interesting but tenuous concept of a co-planning staff structure appears from the Government proposals.

It is not difficult to see what the effects of this would be if it were unfounded enough to be translated into law. Having prepared the approval of the structure plan, the authorities would be powerless to effect its implementation; local plans and through agencies of development could be developed.

The Government's hope that the districts would be able to afford to employ professional staff of high calibre is founded in the major case. The optimum size for the districts is 75-100,000 population. In practice in many areas it will be much smaller. Experience of this size does not encourage optimism. Even if they could afford to employ a team of staff necessary to produce local plans, consider the area, and to a further development of the area, it is difficult to imagine suitably qualified staff could be found. Admittedly the local area plans, and the local town centre, and the local control staff would be at district level, but how on the ground they would spread!

M. A. P.  
Piddington, Sussex.  
Chartered Town Plan

**TOMORROW IN GUARDIAN EXTRA:**  
John O'Callaghan on the saga of the SS Great Britain

150,000







ONE of my favourite wine-shop stories concerns the rude shock suffered by the chairman of one of our leading wine merchants—royal warrant holders, and a household name, with a wine list containing at least 400 of the world's finest wines—while visiting one of his firm's provincial offices. As he was politely discussing the pattern of sales with the smartly dressed gentleman behind the mahogany and leather counter, the door flew open and a highly painted lady of questionable virtue teetered in unsteadily, slapped some money down on the counter and said, "Two bottles of plonk please."

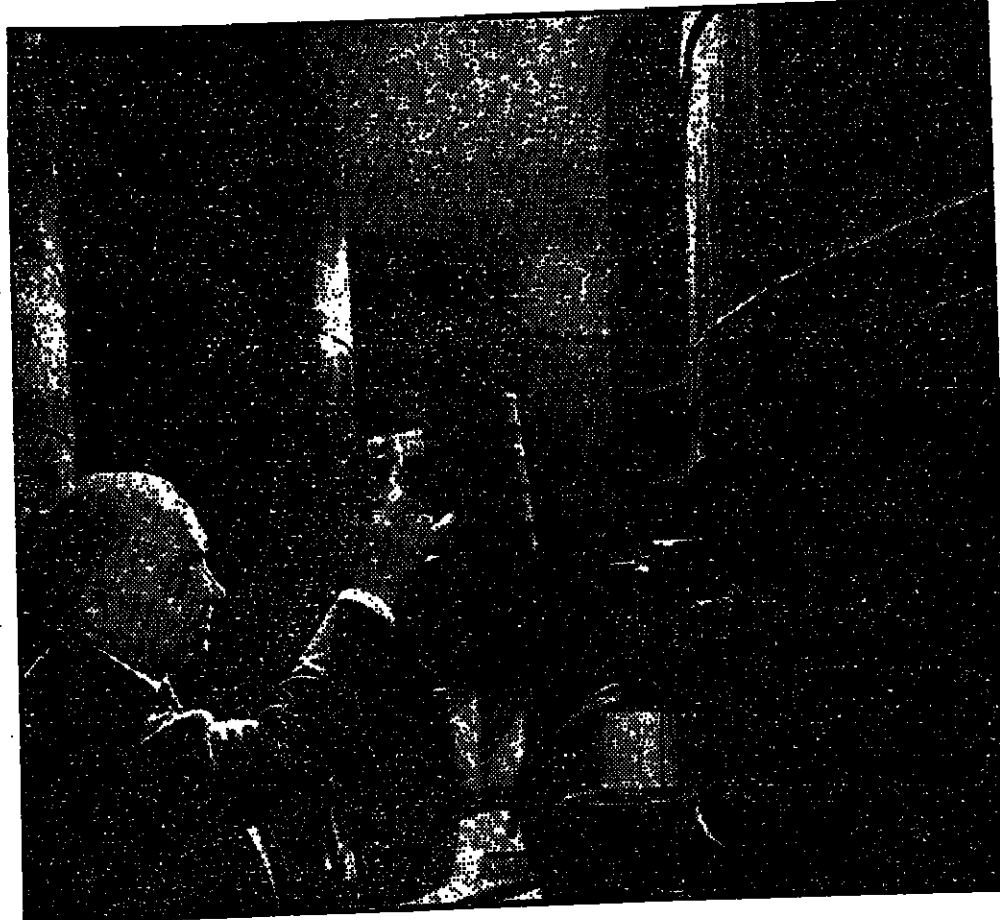
She got her plonk and the wine merchant being a good one, she received good value for money. Whether by design or accident, she had chosen the best plonk in town. If it was accident, she was lucky, for it is bad policy to buy the cheapest wines on price alone.

The important thing to remember when buying inexpensive wine is that a very high percentage of the price is represented by the cost of Customs duty (at present about 27p a bottle), shipment, bottling, corking, labelling, casing, delivery, overheads, and profit. At the extreme bottom end of the market the cost of the actual wine in the bottle is a minute percentage of the price.

This means that there can be wide differences in quality between inexpensive wines whose retail prices are separated by no more than a few pence, and that the cheapest wines of all do not necessarily offer the best value for money. Expressed in practical terms this guide means that, say, a Bordeaux Rouge offered at 65p a bottle could have cost twice as much at source as another wine with the same name offered at 55p.

Where more expensive wines are concerned, there are other factors which can affect the price. Controlled appellation wines with a limited production are subject to the laws of supply and demand. To take an extreme example, the "first growth" clarets (Châteaux Haut Brion, Cheval Blanc, and Pétrus) from the recent 1970 vintage are currently charging hands at four or five times the price of the other top "classified" wines. They may be better wines, but they are by no stretch of the imagination four or five times as good. Their prices are governed by anticipated world-wide demand from very rich men and the world's top restaurants.

Then there are the nationally advertised brands. When you buy them you will inevitably be paying a hobb



# WINES OF THE WORLD

A guided tour by wine expert, **ROBIN DON**, through the jungle of wine names

Some may, of course, feel that the confidence inspired by "prestige" advertising is worth the extra money, for there is certainly evidence that people are subconsciously buying reassurance when they choose a much advertised name.

It is difficult to tell by looking at a bottle of wine in a shop window whether it is likely to be good value or not. If one has never tasted the actual wine in the bottle, one can only make an intelligent guess at its quality. If one has tasted it, of course, or even if one has seen other vintages from the same source, one is immediately in a stronger position.

I am fortunate enough to attend a good many wine tastings in the course of my work and so I propose to pass on a few of the opinions I have formed in the hope that they may be useful. At the same time I shall mention a number of the wines which I have thought to be particularly good value, and say a few words about their uses. The prices mentioned are full retail prices. If you buy by the dozen, most merchants will give some discount.

## The lighter red wines and the roses

AT THE LOWER END of the price range, it is best to forget Bordeaux and Burgundy

and look to Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Hungary. The Rioja district of Spain, in particular, produces good quality red wines which bear an embarrassing resemblance to some of the cheaper Bordeaux Rouges on the market. Rawlings ships a good Idarra Rioja (claret style) which retails at about 66p a bottle. From the same shipper comes Campo Grande Rosé, a particularly pleasant medium-dry rosé from Portugal.

Another good wine is F. & E. May's Rosé Magyar from Hungary at about 66p a bottle. It is also obtainable in large bottles when it is even better value. Good inexpensive Valpolicella are to be found—fresh light red wines from the Verona district. Valpolicella Classico Riserva, shipped by Edouard Robinson, is particularly good value at about 72p.

In the middle price-range we find the light, scented, vigorous wines of Beaujolais. Beaujolais is a wine to buy from a firm you really trust, for it is much imitated. The genuine article may be found at around the 50p mark and I have seen some excellent examples in the Peter Dominic chain of shops.

One of the most exciting developments of recent years has been the shipment of "Beaujolais Primeur" ("Beaujolais Nouveau"). It has long been the custom in the Beaujolais district and in the restaurants of Lyons and Paris to drink the young wine, fresh from the fermenting vats. Under French

law the 1971 vintage may not be released until November 14, but on that date several lorry loads left Beaujolais to arrive in London, by way of the cross-channel ferries, the next day.

If you have never tasted a really young wine, here is your chance; you can expect a highly scented nose, mouth-filling fruit, and refreshing acidity. This year most of the better known high-class London and provincial merchants will be offering a Beaujolais Nouveau for a limited period—limited because a wine of this sort should really be drunk before the end of March or it may deteriorate.

Due largely to competition from the American market, prices of the Red Bordeaux are rising yearly. Good value is still to be found, however, between 80p and £1 among the minor châteaux, and particularly from those in the Côtes de Bourg and the Côtes de Blaye. At this level the vintages to look for are 1964, 1966, and 1967.

Among the more expensive clarets the 1962 vintage is now drinking remarkably well, while the 1964s are becoming rarer. Occasionally one may encounter lesser-known 1961s at reasonable prices. They should be bought with alacrity, for this great year produced scarcely a single poor wine. The better known growths are beginning to fetch very big money indeed as their full potential becomes apparent.

## The full-bodied red wines

ONE OF THE BEST really inexpensive full-bodied red wines I have seen recently comes from Morocco. It is called La Ronde, is shipped by Percy Fox of Aylesbury, and retails at about 66p a bottle. It has a generous content of alcohol and a flavour of which one does not tire. Also excellent value is the full-bodied Chilean wine made from the Cabernet grape, shipped by J. S. Woolley; price about 69p a bottle. A little bit more expensive, but still good value, is a rather superior Spanish Rioja called Castle Fomal, shipped by Rawlings Pommards, and retails at about 75p. There are much cheaper Spanish wines on the market, but few of them are as good as this.

Moving up the price range, one is tempted to pay attention to the less expensive Burgundies—the Beaugues, Pommards, and Volnays. However, I must confess that I find this class of wine, which is almost invariably heavily blended, rather dull. I prefer the wines of the Rhône valley and so, I suspect, would many of the inexpensive Burgundy drinkers if only they knew about them.

One can obtain a good Côtes du Rhône for about 80p, and strapping full-bodied Châteaufort, du Pape or Crozes-Hermitage at around the pound mark. These are wines with plenty of flavour

and body, ideal for drinking with stews, steak and kidney, or game on a cold, winter's day.

When we come to the genuine Burgundies, we move into an altogether different price range, where all the wines are either French or Domaine bottled, shipped with full "Appellation Contrôlée." In anticipation of our entry to the Common Market, French wine laws will become enforceable in Britain, a welcome trend towards the shipment of Burgundy with full "Appellation Contrôlée" has now begun.

The well-known firm of Patriarche has given a lead by announcing that in future it will ship all its Burgundies French bottled with A.C. and no doubt others will follow. At prices of £1.50 a bottle and upwards these are expensive wines indeed, but the demand for Burgundy is enormous and the supply small. At present I feel that better value is to be found in Bordeaux than in Burgundy, but in future if you want to taste the genuine article, at least it will be obtainable.

## White and dry

IT IS ALWAYS EASIER to find good, cheap, red wines than good, cheap, white. Sober, inexpensive, dry white wines can be found from Spain. A good example, with plenty of alcohol, is Peter Dominic's La Vista White Dry at 59p.

More expensive, but nevertheless excellent value is the Hungarian Cabot Dry Riesling, shipped by F. & E. May. It is somewhere between a white Burgundy and a Hock in style and sells at about 70p a bottle. It is also available in larger bottles at a slightly lower effective price.

Turning to Italy, Edouard Robinson ships an inexpensive Soave (Bisardo) which retails at about 72p a bottle. It is nicely balanced, and quite dry without being acid.

From the lower Loire valley comes Muscadet, usually a pretty safe bet, at around 80p a bottle. Muscadet is a very dry wine with the freshness of a squeeze of lemon, and in the same way that lemon juice goes well with grilled or fried fish, Muscadet goes well with anything that comes out of the sea. It is particularly good with oysters.

Perhaps the largest range of dry white wines from a single area is to be found in Alsace. Alsatian wines have been steadily growing in popularity since the end of the war, when this little buffer State breathed a sigh of relief and once again became part of France.

Alsatian wines seem nearly always to be good value. They are generally named after the grape variety from which they were made and so one finds crisp dry Sylvaners, fuller-bodied Rieslings, spicy Traminers and Gewürztraminers and delicious dry grapy Muscats. Prices range from about 90p for the Sylvaners to £1.56 for the best of the Muscats, with

varying qualities of Riesling and Traminer in between. Among the best shippers are Hugel, Doyon, and Spatz. The white wines of Alsace may be dry, medium, or sweet. Among the dry wines, Sichel & Company's Cave Bel Air Sec is notable, for unlike the dry wines of the Graves, it is made entirely from the Sauvignon grape, which gives it a most distinctive

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4.00	CH. Lafite 1960
4.00	CH. Lafite 1962
4.00	CH. Lafite 1964
4.00	CH. Lafite 1966
4.00	CH. Lafite 1968
4.00	CH. Lafite 1970
4.00	CH. Lafite 1972
4.00	CH. Lafite 1974
4.00	CH. Lafite 1976
4.00	CH. Lafite 1978
4.00	CH. Lafite 1980
4.00	CH. Lafite 1982
4.00	CH. Lafite 1984
4.00	CH. Lafite 1986
4.00	CH. Lafite 1988
4.00	CH. Lafite 1990
4.00	CH. Lafite 1992
4.00	CH. Lafite 1994
4.00	CH. Lafite 1996
4.00	CH. Lafite 1998
4.00	CH. Lafite 2000

## BRANDY

2.52	Boottis
2.45	White Satin
2.49	White Swan
2.93	Calvet Cognac
3.25	Martell
3.28	Courvoisier
3.20	Biscuit Dubouché
3.99	Remy Martin V.S.O.P.
7.50	Harveys Vintage 1893 Cognac

## RUM

2.69	Captain Morgan Black Label
2.70	Lamb's Navy
2.99	Bacardi
3.78	Woods 100 proof

## LIQUEURS

1.65	Advocaat Warrinks
2.25	Cherry Brandy - De Kuyper

## BRITISH WINES

53	V.P. British Sherries
57	Stones Ginger Wine
39	R.S.V.P. Ginger Wine
59	Envia Cream Cyprus Sherry
69	Sanatogen

## SHERRY

79	Double Century
79	Williams & Humberts Sherries
82	Gonzalez Byass Sherries
1.15	Tio Pepe
98	Celebration Cream

## VERMOUTH & APERITIFS

89	Cinzano Dry/Bianco/Rosso (all)
92	Martini Sweet
95	Martini Dry
99	Noilly Prat Dry
1.05	Dubonnet
2.55	Campani
3.50	Pernod
2.57	Pimm's No. 1
2.45	Citroen (De Kuyper Lemon Gin)

## PORT & MADEIRA

99	Sandemans Ruby/Tawny/White (all)
99	Cockburns Tawny/Ruby/White (all)
1.29	Cockburns Special Reserve
1.15	Harveys Malmsey Madeira

## CHAMPAGNE & SPARKLING WINES

1.35	Jeanmaire Black Label
1.45	Charles Heidsieck Brut
1.50	Mumm Cordon Rouge
1.95	Charles Heidsieck 1964
2.25	Bollinger Special Cuvée
85	Veuve du Vernay - Demi Sec or Brut
97	Krater Brut de Brut 1967 or Demi Sec
78	Laurent - Martine Demi Sec
78	Laurent - Martine Sparkling Rose
90	Asti Spumante - Cinzano
99	Spumante - Gancia
71	Matus Rosé
30	Pomagne

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 Harrow 6, Central Parade, Station Rd. 01-863 5276.  
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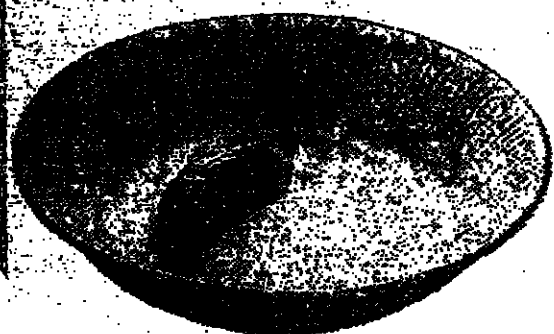
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هكزاس النعمان



# Gobble the pherkins and go.

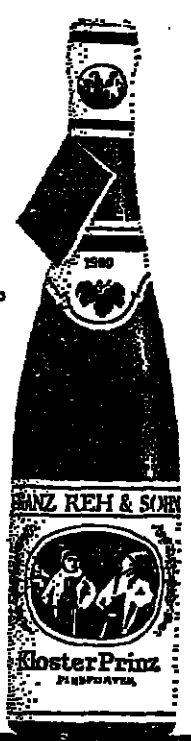


Sometimes a man has to do what a man has to do. It may not always be pleasant. It may not win him the Gracious Diner of the Year award. But what is mere popularity compared with the preservation of great British Palate?

You see, what's happening is this. Despite the fact that everyone who tries KlosterPrinz hails it as one of the best, there are still a few restaurants where you can't get this superb wine.

What we're looking for is a select list of Kamikaze diners. Men who go into these restaurants, ask to see the list before they look at it, say "Ah, still no KlosterPrinz," and, while the wine waiter is in amazed disbelief, gobble pherkins and go.

A brave man may not even like pherkins. But that's not the point. What is that he's made his point. When the restaurant gives up the unequal struggle, it gives up its wine list. The addition of KlosterPrinz, look back on the incident as his hour.



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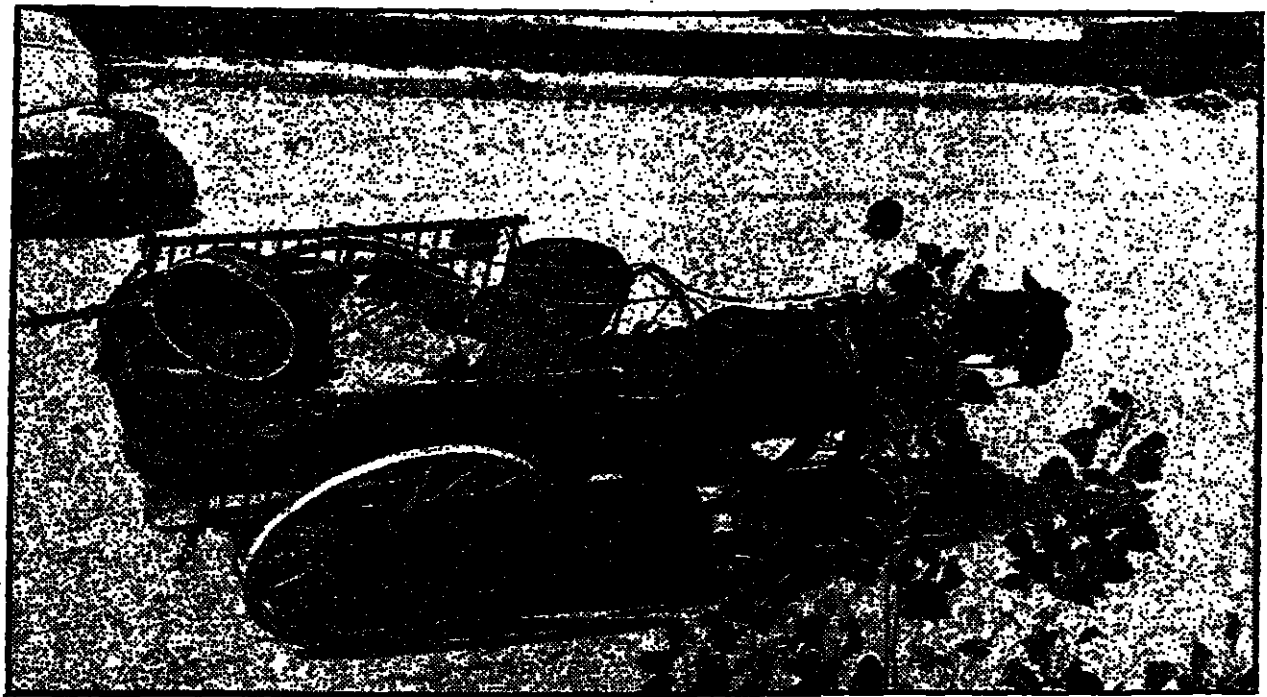
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## WINES OF THE WORLD



Harvesting at  
Alella, Catalonia  
— picture by  
Graham  
Finlayson

tive flavour. It retails at about 89p. Another particularly interesting dry White Bordeaux is Chateau Filhot, Cuvée Extra Sec 1966 (Chateau Bottled). This is, of all things, a dry Sauternes. It has the rich heavy nose of a dessert Sauternes, but is completely dry on the palate: an unusual and intriguing combination. At about £1.11 a bottle it is good value.

Now for a word about White Burgundy. Here the 1969 vintage has produced some extremely good wines. Like all good things they tend to be fairly expensive, but if you like White Burgundy, 1969 is not a vintage to be missed.

In the Moselle valley there have been a succession of good years and so Moselle is usually a safe bet. A Moselle, unless it is expensive, is best drunk young. If, therefore, you are offered a choice of vintages, go for the 1969 or 1970 in preference to earlier years. A nice Berncasteler Riesling sells at about 93p a bottle. Don't be frightened by the long names of the better Moselles or be ashamed to order them by number over the counter or in the restaurant. These are crisp, refreshing, fruity wines, deliciously light, with lots of fruit.

### Medium to sweet

MEDIUM-DRY WINES are particularly useful. Not only will they go with most kinds of food, but they are also more suitable than the dry wines for serving at wine parties where they will be drunk without a meal. Once again Hungary comes out well where value for money is concerned. Magyar Pecs Riesling at 89p a bottle is very easy to drink and pleasantly fruity. Large bottles are available for those wishing to economise further. The shipper is F. & E. May.

Also good value is Teitelbach Bros. Yugoslav Riesling at 79p. It has perhaps a little more body than the Hungarian. Going a little higher in

quality, a Niersteiner Domtal from Rheinhessen is usually good value for money. Hallgarten do a good one at about £1. Also impressive at the price is Schloss Boeckelheimer Riesling 1970 at 85p from Peter Dominic. This nice light Hock from the Nahe valley has an attractive and distinctive flavour. 1969 and 1970 have produced some excellent medium-dry Hocks. Although already good to drink, the more expensive among them will improve for another year or two.

If there is one class of top quality wine which is still undervalued it is the fine dessert Sauternes—the chateau wines. It is still possible to obtain very high quality 1962 and 1964 Sauternes and Barsacs from such well-known chateaux as Coutet, Climens, Doisy-Vedrine, Guiraud, Lafaurie-Peyraguey, and others for what are really very reasonable prices. When English-bottled, such wines can be picked up for well under £1.50 a bottle.

A good vintage of Chateau d'Yquem the most famous of all the fine Sauternes can cost three or four times as much. A fine Sauternes is best served ice cold at the end of a meal with the fruit and dessert.

### Champagne

NO SPARKLING WINE made outside the Champagne district has ever managed to rival the products of the best Champagne firms. Good Champagne is a marvellous creation. Bad Champagne, on the other hand, is a doubtful pleasure. The best Champagnes are expensive. Few of them retail at less than £2 a bottle, but if you buy by the dozen it may be possible to get down to about £1.75.

The choice of brand is largely a matter of taste. My own favourites among the famous names are Krug, Bollinger, Pol Roger, Louis Roederer, and Veuve Clicquot. Among the smaller firms, Joseph Perrier is at the top of my list. It is a

fairly light dry fruity wine of high quality and may be found at Robert Jackson's in Piccadilly.

Nonvintage Champagnes are good enough for most occasions. They are made with the same care as the vintage wines, but are generally rather lighter. This makes them particularly suitable for parties, weddings, and receptions.

### Sparkling wines for festive occasions

ONE of the most interesting creations I have seen recently in this field is a strawberry Hock cup called Erdbeerbowle. Shipped by Hallgarten and retailed at just over a pound, it comes in a smart screw top Hock bottle. It is pink in colour and really rather delectable. When poured it has a lively sparkle. Mr Fritz Hallgarten says that all the German wine trade make "bowle" like this for their teenagers to drink at parties, and that it isn't only the teenagers who enjoy the party.

Next we come to an attractive sparkling rose called Lily the Pink. It is medium dry and very grapy with a Muscatel flavour. The bottle is rather beautiful in a dolly sort of way and the label distinctly with it. Not quite the thing for the staid older generation perhaps, but the 1964-year-olds will think it much better than medicinal compounds. Obtainable from

Peter Dominic, among others, at £1.05 a bottle.

The Germans drink enormous quantities of Sekt—sparkling wine based on Hock or Moselle. The best Sekt is quite expensive, retailing at between about £1.35 and £1.50, but some pleasant cheaper wines are also available at only just over the pound, and sometimes even below. Hallgarten's Schloss Rheingarten is such a wine. It is medium-dry and easy to drink: an ideal choice for parties of all kinds. Good also are Schloss Prinz (£1.13) and Schloss Livia (£1.39) from Coleman's of Norwich.

The sparkling wines so far mentioned bear little resemblance to Champagne. If it is a Champagne substitute you want, then look for something dry made by the Methode Champenoise. The best solution I have found is called Cristal Dry, which retails at about £1.30. If you want something a little less expensive, then there is a sparkling white Burgundy in a very smart bottle called Krier. Peter Dominic stock both.

Finally, a few words of advice about ordering wine for Christmas and the new year. In the few weeks before Christmas the entire retail wine trade and all the carriers are under tremendous pressure. If you are placing an order for delivery by Christmas, do place it early, at least before the end of the first week in December. Then you will avoid the risk of your Christmas wine arriving too late to be of any use.

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If it says V.D.Q.S.  
on the bottle, it's a good wine.  
And that's official.

### And your wine merchant knows it.

As a lover of wine himself, he knows that there is more to wine than meets the eye, or the pocket. Unfortunately, some of his customers choose their wine just by the name on the label, or the price on the ticket.

This is fine as far as it goes, but it doesn't show much imagination. It's a bit like denying the existence of any cheese other than Cheddar or Stilton!

There are good wines that don't carry a familiar name, or need an outrageous price tag to justify themselves. Wines that are better known in France than they are here. Wines that appeal to people's palates not their vanity. Wines that carry the V.D.Q.S. symbol.

### What does V.D.Q.S. mean?

"Vins délimités de qualité supérieure" are high quality wines covered by special regulations laid down by the French Ministry of Agriculture. Each bottle carries on it a stamp bearing the V.D.Q.S. symbol of a hand raising a glass.

This is the symbol to look for. It is an official government seal, not a trade mark, or the sign of any one shipper.

Under a law of 1949 this seal is given only to wines that fulfil specific conditions. These cover the area of production, the type of vine, the methods of growing the vine and making the wine, the alcoholic content and the maximum authorised yield.

Only when these conditions have been met, and the wine approved by official tasters is it allowed to carry the V.D.Q.S. mark.

No label is granted after the 30th April following the harvest, and the right to use it is valid for three months. After that a fresh application has to be made.

It's a long process but it makes sure that any wine bearing the V.D.Q.S. mark lives up to its reputation.

### Where do V.D.Q.S. wines come from?

In terms of quantity produced V.D.Q.S. wines are the smallest of the three official categories of wine recognised by the French Government. In fact only 3,000,000 hectolitres of V.D.Q.S. wine are produced annually.

That sounds a great deal, until you realise that it is less than 5% of all the wine produced in France.

In spite of that there are over 60 V.D.Q.S. wines produced throughout the country. It is difficult to name them all here, but apart from the Loire valley (Gros Plant du Pays Nantais), the South West of France (Béarn), the centre (Auvergne, St. Pourcain), Lorraine (vins de Moselle), Corsica and Savoie, most V.D.Q.S. wines come from Southern France.

### South Eastern France.

COTES DE PROVENCE. This area of France stretches from Marseille in the west, to Nice in the east, and has a very ancient tradition of wine growing. The Phoenicians first

introduced the vine into this splendid countryside and the reputation of its wines has increased through the ages. The red wines of Cotes de Provence are full bodied, and age gracefully. The white wines, always dry, should be drunk when they are young. But the region is most famous for its Rosé, full bodied, full flavoured, fruity and dry. These are usually drunk when young, a two year old wine is already nearing perfection. It's ideal as a contrast to the spiced dishes of the region and goes well with grills and poultry.

Cotes de Provence Rosé makes a fine summer Apéritif.

### South Western France.

ROUSSILLON. Lying in the shadow of the Pyrénées, this district is responsible for a large quantity of excellent full bodied red wines which mature well. The best known being Corbières du Roussillon.

LANGUEDOC. Not only the largest producer of V.D.Q.S. wines, but the home of some of the most famous in this category. There are four main districts.

CORBIÈRES. This name is given to wines which are produced from large vineyards that cover 82,000 acres. One-third of the total amount of V.D.Q.S. wine made in France is produced here. Most of the production is a full bodied red wine with character and a vivid colour. It ages well and gains a delicate perfume. There are also some elegant rosés and delicate whites.

MINERVOIS. This area is second only to Corbières in the amount of V.D.Q.S. wine produced. The vineyards spread over two 'départements'—Aude and Hérault. Almost all the wines produced are red. They are elegant, light and fruity with a renowned bouquet. A few dry white wines and rosés are produced here as well.

COSTIÈRES DU GARD. South east of Nîmes lie the hills which make up the vineyards of Costières du Gard, home of a vividly coloured red wine. It matures well while keeping its bouquet. The area also produces some very good rosés, with a lightness that assures their popularity.

COTE AUX DU LANGUEDOC. The red wines of this district are well balanced and full bodied with a deep red colour. Usually they are left for a few years to mature into their full character.



So that's V.D.Q.S. wines. A range of high quality red, white and rosé wines all bearing the official Government seal. A distinction that's well worth looking out for next time you've got something to celebrate. Ask your wine merchant, he carries a range of V.D.Q.S. wines, and will enjoy meeting someone who knows what he's talking about.

For further information on French wines contact Food from France, 14 Berkeley Street, London W1X 5AD.







# J. Coral lifts interim payout by 20 points

J. Coral Holdings, the betting company which has been the focus of a bid worth more than £28 million for Currys, is raising its interim dividend from 25 pence to 45 pence. In the July merger with Mark Lane, the J. Coral forecast an 85 per cent increase for 1971.

The directors do not give any reasons for the increase, but the issue of the half-time dividend, both turnover and long profits have continued to increase and that the company is now operating 450 betting shops.

Following the deal, Mr A. A. Let, chairman of Currys, Investments and Mr A. Let, managing director of Currys Investments, have joined the J. Coral board.

## Rexmore continues its expansion

Rexmore, the Liverpool-based converter of textiles and PVC products, continues to expand. From higher first half profits the interim dividend is being raised from 8.18 pence to 9 pence. A 23 per cent rise to nearly £10.7 millions in the turnover produced a 20 per cent increase to £606,000 in the pre-tax profit in the six months to September 30. After tax of £242,000 (£202,000), the net profit has moved up from £302,000 to £384,000.

The latest figures have been struck after deducting amounts attributable to a company which is no longer a subsidiary.

## Power engineers surge ahead

First-half figures are a triumph for Amalgamated Power Engineering, which has been heading strong recovery. With the unmet demand of 4 per cent, the directors report an increase in turnover to £394,000 in the six months to June.

Interest taking £177,000, pre-tax profit has risen from £245,000 to £402,000, £58,000 (£115,000) tax has been affected by overseas subsidiaries profit of a U.K. subsidiary against losses brought from previous years.

Directors point out that adding profit of the gearing includes provision of 10 against the cost of contractual liabilities incurred in the chairman's last statement.

## ntagu Trust increases earnings

ntagu Trust pushed its profit up from £1,525,000 to £1,530,000 in the six months to September 30. After tax of £652,000, a net profit of £400,000, compared with £300,000.

Results exclude the River Insurance Group—it is not claimable to give a figure in the underlying accounts for the year—and Montagu whose annual profit after a transfer.

# The man who put a tax on banknotes

By STEWART FLEMING

But in the past year the tourists have returned, the Arab sheikhs have put more of their money back in Lebanese banks. Deposits are now some 30 per cent above the pre-1967 level, although the bankers seem to know what to do with it all and the real estate developers are active again.

But the revival of confidence appears to have made it even less likely that the government will find the political courage to tackle the problem of industrial development—and more likely that the Lebanese will decide to continue in their blind pursuit of short term profits, a mentality which is partly explained by the political instability of the Middle East.

It is widely accepted that government expenditure on economic infrastructure is much needed, on health and education, for example. As one economist pointed out,

only Switzerland has a higher ratio of private to State schools, and on agriculture.

Manufacturing industry accounts for only about 15 per cent of the Lebanon's output. There has, it is true, been a significant increase in industry's contribution in the past decade. But to build up a successful firm takes time, something most Lebanese businessmen do not seem to have.

Some do, as the success and profitability of Middle East Airlines at a time when the world's major airlines are struggling shows. MEA's profitability is no fluke. Although based partly on low labour costs and its financial links with BOAC, its development of technical skills and determined pursuit of an unusual but successful marketing policy have been important factors.

In contrast to industrial

investment capital put into hotels and real estate quickly produces a valuable asset, while international trading deals appeal to the prevailing rapid results psychology. The fact that banks will not give medium term credit except as an uncertain extension of a short-term facility, does not contribute to industrial development either.

Recognition of these problems is widespread among the economically sophisticated—both the creation of government-sponsored agricultural and industrial development banks indicates. What is lacking however is the political will to do something about it.

To illustrate this one need look no further than the system of taxation. The Government's annual budget is running at around one sixth of gross domestic income. Indirect taxes contribute around 40 per cent of revenue and direct only 30 per cent.

As one economist pointed out, a man earning the equivalent of £10,000 sterling would only pay around £500 income tax—tax avoidance of course is endemic. In spite of this however, Mr Saba decided to raise indirect taxes rather than direct taxes last month.

For the time being therefore, with business confidence high and the Lebanon's orientation of the Lebanese economy seems a long way off.

problems besetting the 21 million Lebanese. In three days of talks with members of the business elite—the Lebanon is a country where even the most sceptical sociologist would have to agree that an élite is in control—there was no inability to define the problem.

Mr Saba himself spoke of the "constant and growing deficit on visible trade." In 1970 imports exceeded exports almost fourfold. The visible deficit is more than covered by a surplus on invisibles—tourism, commerce and banking for example, but the result is that services, according to Mr Saba, account for about two thirds of GNP.

The Lebanese already have two hard lessons on the fragility of the service orientated economy—in 1966 with the collapse of the Infra Bank and 1967 with the June war events which threw business into reverse.

# Traders trying to be optimistic

Although the weekend brought no major stimulating factor to the London Stock Exchange, most sections straightened on hopes of an early upturn on Wall Street. However, turnover was disappointingly low for the start of a new account, and most of the feature stemmed from weekend comment or special situations.

Buying interest generally was small, but sufficient to carry prices forward in the absence of fresh selling. At the close the Financial Times index was up 3 points at 406.5.

The threat to the engineering industry from an all-out tool-makers' strike, and the US Treasury Secretary's warning of no early solution to world currency problems, were largely ignored for the lack of institutional business. Nevertheless, the leaders closed mostly a few pence better.

Glits gave up about 3 of recent good gains at first, following minor profit-taking, but fresh demand developed at the lower levels and prices were either unchanged or a easier at the close.

Speculators took an optimistic view of Sir Alec's mission to Salisbury, and Southern Rhodesian bonds put on 2 to 5 points.

A report of a new inexpensive catalyst to clean car exhaust gases, being developed by ICI, was a factor in the recovery of the falling fortunes of chemicals. ICI, after reacting at one stage, ended 3p up at 273p.

In spite of the unresolved Coventry toolroom dispute, engineering managed a majority of rises.

Press comment on the good longer-term outlook brought a betting shift to shipping. Shoemakers received a fillip from encouraging remarks made by the John White chairman.

Elsewhere, Channel Tunnel rose 6p to 74p, on the prospect of much closer Anglo-French cooperation, while Cullens Stores ordinary at 98p, and the "A" at 86p, jumped 15p and 14p respectively following renewed demand, in spite of the company's reiteration that it could offer no reason for the sharp movement.

Ladbroke's, 16p down at 335p, suffered most among bookmakers from the threat of Tote betting shops, while Coral lost 3p to 211p after its first-time report. J. Dykes, 32p up at 212p, was a strong feature among miscellaneous issues.

# Company news in brief

**Business changes**  
Mr W. R. R. Haines is to join the Board of AGS Research on January 1, 1972, and will become chief executive. Mr Haines, who is 43, comes from the Plessey Company where he held a number of appointments including the managing directorship of Plessey electronics group. He was also president of the Electronic Engineering Association.

**Final results**  
United Industrial: 7p making 12p (7p) after tax of £48,314 (£48,362). Comparative figures exclude pre-acquisition profits of a subsidiary acquired in that year.

**Suter Electrical:** No dividend (same). Trading loss £12,000 (for previous 15 months loss £31,000).

**Alfred London Properties:** 15p making 25p (22p). Group net profit £238,414 (£201,903).

**Charterhouse Investment Trust:** 6p (same), pre-tax revenue £235,000 (£236,000).

**New Throsmorton Trust:** Gross revenue for half year to September 30, £193,544 (£176,000).

**KHPH:** 20p (same). Pre-tax profit, £94,000 (£84,000).

# Massey manages to pay an interim at last

B. and S. Massey and Sons, the Manchester-based engineering group yesterday declared an interim dividend of 3 pence—its first interim for five years. The board, led by former industrial reorganisation director, expects to recommend a total of at least 6 pence, providing profits reach the anticipated level of more than £300,000 before tax. This compares with £192,000 last year and £385,000 in 1970.

Cost reductions and changed accounting procedures have improved the fortunes of the company in spite of the depressed state of the engineering industry.

Both the forgings and fabrications sides have revived, helped partly by export orders and steel stockholding is showing signs of improvement.

In the six months to September 30, the group's profit rose from £70,579 to £159,909 compared with a year earlier.

# Thornbers' loss doubles

Thornbers Holdings, the Yorkshire poultry group, had a further and more severe setback in 1970-71 and shareholders will not receive a dividend against 30 per cent last time.

The group reports a loss of £343,508 for the past year, against one of £177,222 for 1969-70 even after a tax credit of £62,492 (£73,596).

The loss in both years was materially increased by a £37,564 (£106,622) provision for bad debt.

The poultry trade has had its problems. It is well known that the industry has been hit by low feed and to some extent by the increase in the price of feedstuffs.

# Dhamai Holdings cautious

Dhamai Holdings, whose tea estates are all in East Pakistan, has said its price rise of about 5,000 yen a ton was necessary due to rising labour and material costs.

Japan's six major steel producers have applied to the FTC to form a cartel to counter the effects of depression in the industry.

The proposed price rise is expected to meet strong opposition from steel users, including car and electronic appliance makers who have already been badly hit by the international monetary crisis.

# Japan plans to increase steel prices

The Japanese steel industry which is seeking approval of the US Fair Trade Commission for a formation of a cartel, is reported to be planning to raise steel price in domestic markets.

Mr Ichiro Fujimori, president of the Kawasaki Steel Company, said that the industry hopes to raise prices by 8 to 12 per cent, or an average of 5,000 yen (£5.60) per ton.

# Cartel sought

Mr Yoshihiro Inayama, president of Nippon Steel, has said its price rise of about 5,000 yen a ton was necessary due to rising labour and material costs.

Japan's six major steel producers have applied to the FTC to form a cartel to counter the effects of depression in the industry.

The proposed price rise is expected to meet strong opposition from steel users, including car and electronic appliance makers who have already been badly hit by the international monetary crisis.

# CLOSING PRICES

Account November 26 Settlement December 7

Index	Nov 26	Dec 7
1000 Index	1000.00	1000.00
FTSE 100	406.5	406.5
Industrial	406.5	406.5
Commercial	406.5	406.5
Discount	406.5	406.5

# UNIT TRUST PRICES

Account November 26 Settlement December 7

Unit Trust	Nov 26	Dec 7
Abacus Management	100.00	100.00
Capital	100.00	100.00
Income	100.00	100.00
Property	100.00	100.00

# Financial Trusts

Account November 26 Settlement December 7

Financial Trust	Nov 26	Dec 7
Capital	100.00	100.00
Income	100.00	100.00
Property	100.00	100.00

# Shipping

Account November 26 Settlement December 7

Shipping	Nov 26	Dec 7
Capital	100.00	100.00
Income	100.00	100.00
Property	100.00	100.00

# Insurance

Account November 26 Settlement December 7

Insurance	Nov 26	Dec 7
Capital	100.00	100.00
Income	100.00	100.00
Property	100.00	100.00

# Oil

Account November 26 Settlement December 7

Oil	Nov 26	Dec 7
Capital	100.00	100.00
Income	100.00	100.00
Property	100.00	100.00

# Property

Account November 26 Settlement December 7

Property	Nov 26	Dec 7
Capital	100.00	100.00
Income	100.00	100.00
Property	100.00	100.00



















